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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-second regular session of the General Assembly*

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	13
II.	Annotated list	13
1.	Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly	13
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation	13
3.	Credentials of representatives to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly	14
(a)	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	14
(b)	Report of the Credentials Committee	14
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly	14
5.	Election of the officers of the Main Committees	15
6.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	17
7.	Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee	18
8.	General debate	20
A.	**Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences**	
9.	Report of the Economic and Social Council	20
10.	Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS	21

* The unannotated preliminary list (A/72/50) was issued on 14 February 2017.

17-06918 (E) 150617

Please recycle

11. Sport for development and peace 22

(a) Sport for development and peace[1] X

(b) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal 22

12. Improving global road safety 23

13. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa[1] X

14. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields 24

15. Culture of peace 26

16. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order[2] X

17. Information and communications technologies for development 28

18. Macroeconomic policy questions 29

(a) International trade and development 29

(b) International financial system and development 31

(c) External debt sustainability and development 31

(d) Commodities 32

(e) Financial inclusion for sustainable development 33

(f) Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows in order to foster sustainable development 33

19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development 34

20. Sustainable development 35

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 36

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 38

(c) Disaster risk reduction 39

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind 40

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa 41

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity 42

[1] This item remains on the agenda of the seventy-first session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the seventy-second session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its seventy-first session.

[2] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, remains on the agenda of that session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the seventy-second session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its seventy-first session.

(g) Education for sustainable development 43

(h) Harmony with Nature 43

(i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 44

(j) Combating sand and dust storms 45

21. Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) 45

22. Globalization and interdependence 47

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence 47

(b) Science, technology and innovation for development 47

(c) Culture and sustainable development 48

(d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries 48

23. Groups of countries in special situations 49

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries 49

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries 51

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues 51

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) 51

(b) Women in development 52

(c) Human resources development 53

25. Operational activities for development 53

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system 53

(b) South-South cooperation for development 54

26. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition 55

27. Towards global partnerships 56

28. Social development 57

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly 58

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 58

29. Advancement of women 62

(a) Advancement of women 62

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly 63

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

30. Report of the Security Council X

31. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission 64

32. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion 65

33. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies 66

34. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict 67

35. Prevention of armed conflict 67

(a) Prevention of armed conflict[1] X

(b) Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution 67

36. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development[2] X

37. The situation in the Middle East 68

38. Question of Palestine 69

39. The situation in Afghanistan 71

40. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan[2] X

41. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte[2] X

42. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba 73

43. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[3] 74

44. Question of Cyprus[3] 75

45. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3] 75

46. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3] 76

47. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3] 76

48. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3] 77

49. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3] 77

50. Assistance in mine action 78

51. Effects of atomic radiation 79

52. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 81

(a) International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 81

(b) Joint panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability 82

53. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 82

[3] This item remains on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

54. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 85

55. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects[1] X

56. Comprehensive review of special political missions 86

57. Questions relating to information 87

58. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 88

59. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories 89

60. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 90

61. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories 90

62. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 91

63. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India 94

64. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources 94

65. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions 96

66. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace 97

C. Development of Africa

67. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support X

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support[1] X

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa X

D. Promotion of human rights

68. Report of the Human Rights Council 97

69. Promotion and protection of the rights of children 98

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children 98

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children 101

70. Rights of indigenous peoples 102

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples 102

(b) Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples 102

71. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance 103

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance .. 103

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action 104

72. Right of peoples to self-determination 106

73. Promotion and protection of human rights 107

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments 107

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms 109

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives 121

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 122

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

74. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance 123

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations 124

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people 126

(c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[1] X

F. Promotion of justice and international law

75. Report of the International Court of Justice 126

76. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 127

77. Report of the International Criminal Court 127

78. Oceans and the law of the sea 129

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea 129

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments .. 133

79. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission 134

80. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fiftieth session 135

81. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law 136

82. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-ninth session 138

83. Expulsion of Aliens 139

84. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization 140

85. The rule of law at the national and international levels 141

86. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction 142

87. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties 143

88. Responsibility of international organizations 143

89. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965[2] X

G. Disarmament

90. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency 144

91. Reduction of military budgets 145

(a) Reduction of military budgets 145

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures 145

92. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace 146

93. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty 146

94. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament 147

95. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security 148

96. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East 149

97. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons 149

98. Prevention of an arms race in outer space 150

(a) Prevention of an arms race in outer space 150

(b) No first placement of weapons in outer space 150

99. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament . 151

100. General and complete disarmament 151

(a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices 152

(b) Nuclear disarmament 153

(c) Notification of nuclear tests 153

(d) Relationship between disarmament and development 153

(e) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes 154

(f) Regional disarmament 154

(g) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels 154

(h) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament 155

(i) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas 155

(j) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control 155

(k) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons 156

(l) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction .. 156

(m) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction 157

(n) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them 157

(o) Reducing nuclear danger 158

(p) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects 158

(q) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments 159

(r) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation 159

(s) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction 159

(t) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context 160

(u) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus 160

(v) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities 160

(w) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 161

(x) The Arms Trade Treaty 161

(y) Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty) 161

(z) United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons 162

(aa) Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments 162

(bb) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations 163

(cc) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament 163

(dd) Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices 163

(ee) Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons 164

(ff) Humanitarian pledge for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons 164

(gg) Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world 164

(hh) Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions 164

(ii) Nuclear disarmament verification 165

101. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly 166

(a) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons 166

(b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa 167

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean 167

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific 168

(e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa 168

(f) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament 169

102. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session 169

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament 170

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission 170

103. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East 170

104. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects 171

105. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region 172

106. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 172

107. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 173

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice 174

109. International drug control 177

110. Measures to eliminate international terrorism 180

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization 181

112. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund 181

113. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations X

114. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs 182

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council 182

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council 184

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice 185

115. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections 186

(a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination .. 186

(b) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme 187

(c) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission 188

(d) Election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council 189

116. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments 191

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 191

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions 191

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors 192

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission 193

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission 193

(ii) Designation of the Vice-Chair of the Commission 193

(e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee 194

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee of Conferences 195

(g) Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 196

(h) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal 196

117. Admission of new Members to the United Nations 197

118. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit 197

119. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy 199

120. Commemoration of the abolition of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade 200

121. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations[1] X

122. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[1] X

123. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council[1] X

124. Strengthening of the United Nations system X

(a) Strengthening of the United Nations system X

(b) Central role of the United Nations system in global governance X

125. United Nations reform: measures and proposals 201

126. Multilingualism X

127. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union 201

128. Global health and foreign policy 201

129. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 202

130. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals 203

131. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him 204

132. Global awareness of the tragedies of irregular migrants in the Mediterranean basin, with specific emphasis on Syrian asylum seekers[2]

133. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations peacekeeping operations

(c) International Trade Centre

(d) United Nations University

(e) Capital master plan

(f) United Nations Development Programme

(g) United Nations Capital Development Fund

(h) United Nations Children's Fund

(i) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(j) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(k) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(l) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(m) United Nations Population Fund

(n) United Nations Human Settlements Programme

(o) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(p) United Nations Office for Project Services

(q) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

(r) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

(s) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

(t) International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

(u) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

134. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

135. Programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

136. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019

137. Programme planning

138. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

139. Pattern of conferences

140. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

141. Human resources management

142. Joint Inspection Unit

143. United Nations common system

144. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

145. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

146. Administration of justice at the United Nations

147. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

148. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

149. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

150. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei[2]

151. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic[2]

152. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[2]

153. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[2]

154. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[2]

155. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor[2]

156. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[2]

157. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[2]

158. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia[2]

159. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali[1]

160. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East[2]

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

161. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan[2]

162. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[2]

163. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur[2]

164. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)[2]

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

165. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country 205

166. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly 206

167. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly 206

168. Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly 207

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 14 February 2017 (A/72/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.18) will be issued on 15 July 2017 as document A/72/150.

3. An addendum to the present document (A/72/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The present document, as well as information on the membership and presiding officers of the main organs of the United Nations, is available on the General Assembly's web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The seventy-second session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 12 September 2017, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The seventy-second session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 12 September 2017.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the head of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The seventy-second session of the General Assembly is expected to be opened by the President for that session (for the election of the President, see item 4).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued by either the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chair, but no Vice-Chair or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Cameroon, China, Malawi, Netherlands, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia and United States of America (decision 71/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee and the recommendation contained therein (resolution 71/132).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/71/670
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.1 and 61
Resolution	71/132
Decision	71/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 31 May 2017, the General Assembly elected Miroslav Lajčák (Slovakia) as its President for the seventy-second session (decision 71/419).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third, forty-sixth and sixty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had

for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following groups of States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.83
Decision	71/419

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly as follows:

> "1. Decides that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chair, three Vice-Chairs and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chair and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first

week of the session. In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall also be elected three months in advance of the next session.

On 1 June 2017, the Main Committees elected their Chairs and their other officers for the seventy-second session (decision 71/421).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided (in decision 68/505) that, as an interim arrangement, the six Chairs of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

Sixty-ninth session

First Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Asia-Pacific States
Second Committee:	Western European and other States
Third Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Fifth Committee:	Eastern European States
Sixth Committee:	African States

Seventieth session

First Committee:	Western European and other States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	African States
Second Committee:	Eastern European States
Third Committee:	African States
Fifth Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Sixth Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States

Seventy-first session

First Committee:	African States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Eastern European States
Second Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Third Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States
Fifth Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States
Sixth Committee:	Western European and other States

Seventy-second session

First Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Latin American and Caribbean States
Second Committee:	Eastern European States

Third Committee:	Western European and other States
Fifth Committee:	African States
Sixth Committee:	Asia-Pacific States

Seventy-third session

First Committee:	Eastern European States
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	African States
Second Committee:	Latin American and Caribbean States
Third Committee:	Asia-Pacific States
Fifth Committee:	Western European and other States
Sixth Committee:	African States

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 5)

Verbatim record	A/C.1/71/PV.27
Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.24, A/C.2/71/SR.30, A/C.3/71/SR.58, A/C.5/71/SR.37 and A/C.6/71/SR.34
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.84
Decision	71/421

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 31 May 2017, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the seventy-second session (decision 71/420).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

In accordance with rule 30, the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairs of the Main Committees, in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 33/138 (see annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.83
Decision	71/420

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-second session (see sect. I, para. 1, above) was circulated on 14 February 2017 (A/72/50). The provisional agenda for the seventy-second session (A/72/150) will be issued on 15 July 2017.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/72/200) will be issued in August 2017.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairs of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document for the seventy-second session: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/72/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/71/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/71/100
Provisional agenda	A/71/150
Supplementary list	A/71/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/71/1
Report of the General Committee	A/71/250 and Add.1
Agenda	A/71/251
Allocation of agenda items	A/71/252
Annotated draft agenda	A/71/100/Add.1

Letters from: Honduras (A/71/141 and Rev.1) and Mauritius (A/71/142)	
Meeting of the General Committee	A/BUR/71/SR.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.1, 2, 35, 48, 51, 57, 59, 63 and 68-70
Decisions	71/501 to 71/504 and 71/547

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. Therefore, the general debate at the seventy-second session will be held from Tuesday, 19 September, to Friday, 22 September, and from Monday, 25 September, to Friday, 29 September 2017. At the seventy-first session, 15 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 194 speakers took the floor.[4]

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The report of the Council is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the

[4] At the seventieth session, 15 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/70/PV.13-28), during which 193 speakers took the floor.

Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/72/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, 2017 (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 9)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/71/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its 2016 session (A/71/401 and Add.1) (also relates to items 134 and 135)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its 2016 session (A/71/633) (also relates to items 134 and 135)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, 2016 (A/71/155)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.26 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 13)

10. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS

The item entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000 (A/54/238).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS" (resolution 56/264).

At its resumed sixtieth session, the General Assembly undertook a comprehensive review on 31 May and 1 June 2006 of the progress achieved in realizing the targets set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and on 2 June 2006 convened a high-level meeting aimed at continuing the engagement of world leaders in a comprehensive global response to HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/224 and decisions 60/554, 60/557 and 60/558). The high-level meeting adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/262, annex).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (decision 61/512) and decided to amend the title of the item to read "Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS" (decision 61/556).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly convened on 10 and 11 June 2008 a high-level meeting on a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 62/178 and decision 62/548).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (decisions 63/560 and 64/557).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly convened from 8 to 10 June 2011 a high-level meeting on a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 65/180 and decisions 65/547 and 65/548). The high-level meeting adopted the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS (resolution 65/277, annex), in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide an annual report to the Assembly on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Declaration.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its sixty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (decisions 66/562, 67/562 and 68/555).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly convened from 8 to 10 June 2016 a high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS. The high-level meeting adopted a political declaration on HIV and AIDS, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to provide an annual report to the Assembly on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Declaration and decided to convene a high-level meeting on HIV and AIDS to review progress on those commitments towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, no later than the seventy-fifth session of the Assembly (resolution 70/266, annex).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its seventy-first session.

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 60/262, 65/277 and 70/266).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 11)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "On the fast track to ending the AIDS epidemic" (A/70/811 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.52
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.97-102
Resolution	70/266

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Reinvigorating the AIDS response to catalyse sustainable development and United Nations reform" (A/71/864)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.84

11. Sport for development and peace

(b) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" every two years in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games (resolution 56/75).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item, entitled "Sport for peace and development", in its agenda of that session and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic

ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item, with a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" (decision 58/503 A).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item biennially at its sixtieth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 60/8, 62/4, 64/4, 66/5 and 68/9).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the President of the Assembly to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport and to continue to cooperate effectively with the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the sporting community in general in the realization of those objectives, and decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session and to consider it before the XXIII Olympic Winter Games and the XII Paralympic Winter Games, to be held in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, in 2018 (resolution 70/4).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 12)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.3 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.39
Resolution	70/4

12. Improving global road safety

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2003, at the request of Oman (A/57/235 and Add.1). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 57/309) and biennially thereafter (resolutions 58/9, 58/289, 60/5, 62/244, 64/255, 66/260 and 68/269).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with a goal to stabilize and then reduce the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by increasing activities conducted at the national, regional and global levels (resolution 64/255).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of establishing, from voluntary contributions, a road safety trust fund to support the implementation of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 and the road safety-related Sustainable Development Goals, as appropriate, and to report thereon to Member States. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session on the progress made in the attainment of the objectives of the Decade of Action, and invited Member States to consider during that session the periodicity of future reporting, taking into account the work on the revitalization of the Assembly (resolution 70/260).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (resolution 70/260).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 13)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (A/70/386)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.44 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.91
Resolution	70/260

14. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/1, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265, 60/283, 60/287, 60/288, 61/16, 61/244, 61/245, 61/246, 62/8, 62/10, 63/9, 63/33, 63/109, 63/302, 63/308, 64/184, 64/267, 64/291, 64/292, 64/299, 65/1, 65/7, 65/10, 65/234, 65/281, 65/285, 65/309, 65/313, 66/281, 66/284, 66/290, 67/18, 67/250, 67/291, 68/1, 68/6, 69/15, 69/108, 69/244, 69/268, 69/282, 69/310, 69/314, 69/315 and 69/319 and decisions 60/551 C, 69/550, 69/555 and 69/557).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251) (also relates to item 118).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265) (also relates to item 118).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16) (also relates to item 118).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals". In the outcome document, Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the Assembly had vested in the Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and

social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly through the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum, and noted that they looked forward to the review of the strengthening of the Council (resolution 65/1) (also relates to item 118).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the annex to the resolution, on the review of the implementation of Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, and called upon the Council and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to implement the measures contained therein in an expeditious manner. The Assembly decided that the arrangements contained in the resolution and its annex would be reviewed at its seventy-second session (resolution 68/1) (also relates to item 118).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 68/6) (also relates to item 118).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled "SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway" (resolution 69/15, annex).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 2016-2025 the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, within existing structures and available resources, and invited the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly about the implementation of the Decade of Action, on the basis of the biennial reports jointly compiled by the Food and Agriculture of the United Nations and the World Health Organization (resolution 70/259).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (resolution 70/1). The 2030 Agenda set out a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership, called for action on climate change, gender equality and respect for the rights of all and pledged to leave no one behind. It also called for a renewed global partnership involving all stakeholders, including parliaments, local authorities and civil society, as well as systematic follow-up and review.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under the item (resolutions 71/1, 71/8, 71/251, 71/279 and 71/280).

At the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, Heads of State and Government and High Representatives met at United Nations Headquarters in New York to address the question of large movements of refugees and migrants. They adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, in which they committed to launching a process of intergovernmental negotiations leading to the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, for which preparations would begin immediately. The negotiations, which would begin in early 2017, were to culminate in an intergovernmental conference on international migration in 2018 at which the global compact would be presented for adoption. As the Third High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development is to be held in New York no later than 2019, a role should be envisaged for the High-level Dialogue in the process. The President of the General Assembly was invited to make early arrangements for the appointment of two co-facilitators to lead open, transparent and inclusive consultations with States, with a view to the determination of modalities, a timeline, the possible holding of preparatory conferences and other practicalities relating to the intergovernmental negotiations, including the integration of Geneva-based migration expertise. The Secretary-General was requested to provide appropriate support for the negotiations (resolution 71/1).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the intergovernmental conference to adopt a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration should be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York immediately prior to the opening of the general debate of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly, unless otherwise agreed. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of the intergovernmental conference that would serve as the basis for the precise modalities of the intergovernmental conference to be decided by Member States by January 2018. The Assembly decided that the preparatory process leading to the adoption of the global compact should be structured as follows: (a) phase I (consultations): April to November 2017; (b) phase II (stocktaking): November 2017 to January 2018; and (c) phase III (intergovernmental negotiations): February to July 2018 (resolution 71/280).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly designated 27 June as Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day (resolution 71/279).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the organization of work of the intergovernmental conference to adopt a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (resolution 71/280);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Decade of Action, on the basis of the biennial reports jointly compiled by the Food and Agriculture of the United Nations and the World Health Organization (resolution 70/259).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 15)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.42 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.90
Resolution	70/259

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 13)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on literacy for life: shaping future agendas and education for democracy (A/71/177) (also relates to item 26 (b))

Draft resolutions	A/71/L.1 (also relates to item 117), A/71/L.52, A/71/L.58 and A/71/L.60 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.3, 68 and 74
Resolutions	71/1 (also relates to item 117), 71/279 and 71/280 (also relates to item 117)

15. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to seventieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11, 61/221, 62/89, 62/90, 63/22, 63/113, 64/13, 64/14, 64/80, 64/81, 64/253, 65/5, 65/11, 65/138, 66/116, 66/226, 67/104, 67/106, 68/125, 68/126, 68/127, 69/139, 69/140, 69/281, 69/312, 70/19, 70/20, 70/109 and 70/254).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under the item (resolutions 71/249, 71/252 and 71/275).

Implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reiterated that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace was to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace, and called upon all concerned to renew their attention to that objective. The Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to consider convening a high-level forum devoted to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action, on or around 13 September. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report, within existing resources, on actions taken by Member States, on the basis of information provided by them, and those taken system-wide by all concerned entities of the United Nations to implement the resolution and on heightened activities by the Organization and its affiliated agencies to implement the Programme of Action and to promote the culture of peace and non-violence (resolution 71/252).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constituted important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace. The Assembly encouraged Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to further consider and carry out activities in support of the Action Plan for the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022), which provided a framework for enhancing interreligious and intercultural dialogue and promoting tolerance and mutual understanding, while placing emphasis on the involvement of women and youth in such dialogue. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the resolution at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/249).

A world against violence and violent extremism

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to propose a plan of action to prevent violent extremism to be presented to and considered by the Assembly, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution and to recommend ways and means by which the United Nations system and the Secretariat could assist Member States, upon their request and within existing resources, in generating public awareness about the dangers of intolerance, as well as in fostering understanding and non-violence (resolution 70/109).

World Interfaith Harmony Week

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the first week of February every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs, and encouraged all States to support, on a voluntary basis, the spread of the message of interfaith harmony and goodwill in the world's churches, mosques, synagogues, temples and other places of worship during that week. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/5).

Nelson Mandela International Day

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning the observance of the Day (resolution 64/13).

Documents for the seventy-second session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) A world against violence and violent extremism (resolution 70/109);

(b) The promotion of a culture of peace and interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (resolutions 71/249 and 71/252).

International Day of Neutrality

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to declare 12 December the International Day of Neutrality (resolution 71/275).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of a culture of peace and interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/71/407)

Draft resolutions	A/71/L.43 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/71/L.47 and Add.1 and A/71/L.56 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.67-69
Resolutions	71/249, 71/252 and 71/275

17. Information and communications technologies for development

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 56/183, 57/238, 57/295, 58/316, 59/220, 60/252, 62/182, 63/202, 64/186, 64/187, 65/141, 66/184, 67/194, 67/195, 67/289, 68/198, 68/302, 69/204, 70/125 and 70/184 and decisions 58/569, 59/531, 61/534 and 69/559).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2002, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Venezuela, to convene a meeting of the Assembly during that session devoted to bridging the digital divide and promoting digital opportunities in the emerging information society and to organize, parallel to the plenary meetings, separate informal panels (see A/57/280). It further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (resolution 70/125).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, in particular those on enhancing the participation of developing countries. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the review process of the World Summit on the Information Society, the summary by the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant processes, as part of his annual report on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (resolution 71/212).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/72/64-E/2017/12).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/71/67-E/2016/51 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on communication for development programmes in the United Nations system (A/71/307)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.12, 16 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/460
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolutions	71/212

18. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 193 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The fourteenth session of the Conference was held from 17 to 22 July 2016 in Nairobi.

When the Conference is not in session, the Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its sixty-fourth executive session from 6 to 8 February 2017 and will convene its sixty-fifth executive session on 27 June 2017. The thirty-first special session of the Board was held on 5 April 2017, and the sixty-fourth regular session of the Board will be held from 11 to 22 September 2017.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system. The Assembly called upon the international community to condemn and reject the imposition of the use of such measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to monitor the imposition of unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/185).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly called upon members of the World Trade Organization that had not yet done so to ratify the Trade Facilitation Agreement of the World Trade Organization. The Assembly strongly urged States to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impeded the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/214).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (resolution 70/185);

  (ii) International trade and development (resolution 71/214);

(b) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth executive sessions, its sixty-fourth regular session and its thirty-first special session: Supplement No. 15 (A/72/15 (Parts I-III)).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 18 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/70/152)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.19-21, 29, 31, 32, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/470/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/185

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 17 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its sixty-second and sixty-third executive sessions, its sixty-third regular session and its thirtieth special session: Supplement No. 15 (A/71/15 (Parts I-III))

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/71/275)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.17, 18, 23 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/461/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/214

(b) International financial system and development

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly stressed that global financial integration presented new challenges and opportunities for the international community and that it should constitute a very important element of the dialogue between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions (resolution 50/91).

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to seventieth sessions (resolutions 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186, 61/187, 62/185, 63/205, 64/190, 65/143, 66/187, 66/188, 67/197, 68/201, 69/206, 70/188 and 70/189).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to consider including in the report an analysis of options for an enhanced approach to financial stress in developing countries, to be prepared with input from the major institutional stakeholders, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective mandates (resolution 71/215).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/215).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 17 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/312
Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.17, 18, 23 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/461/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/215

(c) External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187, 61/188, 62/186, 63/206, 64/191, 65/144, 66/189, 67/198, 68/202, 69/207, 69/247 and 70/190).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly agreed on a set of elements to address the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries, with a view

to reaching equitable, durable and mutually agreed solutions, taking into account the particular circumstances of each country (resolution 41/202).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly called for the intensification of efforts to prevent and mitigate the prevalence and cost of debt crises by enhancing international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution. The Assembly recognized the importance, in particular, of new and emerging challenges and vulnerabilities in regard to developing country external debt sustainability arising from structural changes to overall debt composition, the rapid growth of private sector debt in many emerging and developing countries and the growing use of new debt financing instruments and approaches, and noted the growing concerns about fast-rising corporate debt as a potential trigger of financial and debt crises. The Assembly stressed the need to continue to assist developing countries in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt so as to reduce the risk of relapsing into another debt crisis, taking into account the challenges posed by the global economic environment and risks for debt sustainability in some developed and developing countries. The Assembly called upon all Member States and the United Nations system to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt sustainability of developing countries. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in the report a substantive description of current options for enhanced approaches to addressing debt sustainability in developing countries (resolution 71/216).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/216).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 17 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/276
Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.17, 18, 23 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/461/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/216

(d) Commodities

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "Commodities", to be considered thereafter on a biennial basis (resolution 63/207).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/191).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects (resolution 70/191).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 18 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects (A/70/184)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/19-21, 31 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/470/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/191

(e) Financial inclusion for sustainable development

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly, under the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development", emphasized the relevance of inclusion in the international financial system at all levels and the importance of considering financial inclusion as a policy objective in financial regulation, in accordance with national priorities and legislation. The Assembly decided to give consideration, as appropriate, to financial inclusion in the follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the follow-up process of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Assembly decided to include, under the item "Macroeconomic policy questions", a sub-item entitled "Financial inclusion for sustainable development" in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session (resolution 70/189).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 18 (b))

Summary records	A/C.2/70/19-21, 29, 33 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/470/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/189

(f) Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows in order to foster sustainable development

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", reiterated its deep concern about the impact of illicit financial flows, in particular those caused by tax evasion and corruption, on the economic, social and political stability and development of societies. The Assembly decided to give consideration, as appropriate, to illicit financial flows in the follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the sub-item entitled "Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows in order to foster sustainable development" (resolution 71/213).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 17)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.17, 18, 23 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/461

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/213

19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291, 59/293, 60/188, 61/191, 62/187, 63/239, 63/277 and 63/303 and decision 63/556).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private (resolution 63/239).

At the same session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (resolution 63/303).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its sixty-fourth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 64/193, 65/145, 65/146, 65/314, 66/191, 67/199, 67/300, 68/204, 68/279, 69/208, 69/278, 69/313 and 70/192).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) adopted by the Conference (resolution 69/313).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited the President of the Economic and Social Council to begin early planning of the 2017 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up and to consider using in 2017 the modalities that applied to the 2016 forum. The Assembly decided that there would be no report of the Secretary-General at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution, on a one-off and exceptional basis, without setting any precedent for the annual periodicity of the report (resolution 71/217).

Document for the seventy-second session: Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (resolution 71/217).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 18)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the forum for financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United

Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 18-20 April 2016) (A/71/88-E/2016/68)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.17, 18, 23 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/462
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/217

20. Sustainable development

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 52/169 M, concerning international cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan. The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-third, fifty-fifth, fifty-seventh, sixtieth, sixty-third and sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 53/1 H, 55/44, 57/101, 60/216, 63/279 and 66/193).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session, on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/209).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/209).

Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/196).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/196).

Agricultural technology for sustainable development

The General Assembly considered the question of "Agricultural technology for development" biennially as from its sixty-second session (resolutions 62/190, 64/197, 66/195 and 68/209). At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/198).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/198).

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted resolution 61/194, entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores". The Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-second to seventieth sessions (resolutions 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201, 68/206, 69/212 and 70/194).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly recognized the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requested the Secretary-General to submit

to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/218).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/218).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan (A/69/257)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.11-14, 30-32, 34 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/209

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America (A/70/215 and Add.1)

Agricultural technology for development (A/70/298)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 29 and 31-36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolutions	70/196 and 70/198

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/71/217)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 27
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/218

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of

Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002), and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want" (resolution 66/288).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly recommended that the Economic and Social Council abolish the Commission on Sustainable Development, as it had been replaced by the high-level political forum on sustainable development (resolution 67/290). The Council, in its resolution 2013/19, abolished the Commission.

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193, 61/192, 61/193, 61/195, 62/189, 63/212, 64/198, 64/236, 65/152, 65/154, 66/197, 66/288, 67/203, 67/204, 67/290, 68/210, 68/310, 69/210, 69/214, 69/215 and 70/201).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reiterated the call of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the further mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system, and in that regard invited the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress made, including for the consideration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in the report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the unfinished business of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (resolution 71/223).

Documents for the seventy-second session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (resolution 71/223);

(b) Mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (resolution 71/223).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (A/71/212)

Mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/71/76-E/2016/55)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20, 27 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463/Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/223

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194, 61/196, 61/197, 62/191, 63/213, 64/199, 65/156, 66/198, 67/205 to 67/207, 68/238, 69/15, 69/216, 69/217 and 70/202 and decisions 67/558 and 69/546).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the decision to convene in 2014 the third international conference on small island developing States, as called for in the outcome document entitled "The future we want", and welcomed the offer of Samoa to host the conference (resolution 67/207).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared 2014 the International Year of Small Island Developing States and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the evaluation of the Year, including its financial aspects (resolution 67/206).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (resolution 69/15, annex), and urged its speedy implementation, and decided to change the title of the sub-item to "Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution 69/217).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress made on developing an action programme to address the food and nutrition challenges facing small island developing States, as requested in the Samoa Pathway. The Assembly took note of the initial findings of the comprehensive review by the Joint Inspection Unit of United Nations system support for small island developing States, and requested the Joint Inspection Unit to urgently submit the complete results of the review before the end of 2016 for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventy-second session. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the follow-up to and implementation of the Samoa Pathway and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/225).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Samoa Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolution 71/225);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 71/225).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations (A/71/265)

Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/71/267 and Add.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island development States: initial findings", and his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/71/324 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20, 26 and 27
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/225

(c) Disaster risk reduction

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (resolution 42/169).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 56/194, 56/195, 57/255, 57/256, 58/214, 58/215, 59/231, 59/232, 59/233, 60/195, 60/196, 61/198, 61/199, 61/200, 62/192, 63/215, 63/216, 63/217, 64/200, 65/157, 65/158, 66/199, 67/208, 67/209, 68/99, 68/211, 69/219, 69/283, 69/284, 70/110, 70/203 and 70/204).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005 (resolution 60/195).

At its resumed sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted by the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015 (resolution 69/283).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the updated United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development, in line with the Sendai Framework. The Assembly urged that due consideration continue to be given to the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework as part of the integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, as appropriate, taking into account the contributions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the Sendai Framework monitor. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/226).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its seventy-second and seventy-third sessions a section on the implementation of the resolution entitled "Effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon" (resolution 71/227).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 71/226 and 71/227).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (A/71/230)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463/Add.3
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.66 and 69
Resolutions	71/226 and 71/227

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to seventieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197, 61/201, 62/86, 63/32, 64/73, 65/159, 66/200, 67/210, 68/212, 69/220 and 70/205 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the early entry into force, on 4 November 2016, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and requested the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019. The Assembly invited the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 71/228).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 71/228).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/71/216)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/228

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa on 17 June 1994 (resolution 49/234). The Convention entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to seventieth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201, 61/202, 62/193, 63/218, 64/201, 64/202, 65/160, 66/201, 67/211, 68/213, 69/221 and 70/206).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eighth session of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018) (resolution 62/193).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly recalled its decision to declare the decade 2010-2020 as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification and designated the secretariat of the Convention as the focal point of the Decade (resolution 64/201).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include, in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2016-2017, the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the biennium (resolution 70/206).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the action already taken by the secretariat of the Convention in leading and coordinating global partnership processes relevant to the voluntary land degradation neutrality target setting programme at the national level to be coordinated by Governments, in accordance with their specific national circumstances, and the development of methodology and data options by the inter-agency advisory group to contribute to the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/229).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 71/229).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/71/216)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20 and 25
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/229

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212, 59/236, 60/202, 61/204, 62/194, 63/219, 64/203, 65/161, 66/202, 67/212, 68/214, 69/222 and 70/207).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including the outcome of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and difficulties encountered in the process of their implementation (resolution 71/230).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 71/230).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/71/216)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/230

(g) Education for sustainable development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2005 the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, designated the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency for the promotion of the Decade and requested it to develop a draft international implementation scheme (resolution 57/254).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged Governments and other concerned stakeholders to scale up education for sustainable development action through implementation of the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development as follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development after 2014. The Assembly decided to give consideration, as appropriate, to the contribution of education for sustainable development in the follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/209).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 70/209).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the review of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2014 (A/70/228)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 29 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/209

(h) Harmony with Nature

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time, under the item entitled "Sustainable development". The Assembly invited Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and international, regional and subregional organizations to consider the issue of promoting life in harmony with nature and to transmit to the Secretary-General their views, experiences and proposals on that issue (resolution 64/196). The Assembly also considered this question at its sixty-fifth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 65/164, 66/204, 67/214, 68/216, 69/224 and 70/208).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to use the website, maintained by the Division for Sustainable

Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, to gather information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature and to advance the integration of interdisciplinary scientific work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge and on existing national legislation. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/232).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/232).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the experts' summary report of the first virtual dialogue of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature among experts of Earth jurisprudence (A/71/266)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/232

(i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7).

The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially from its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth and from its sixty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 54/215, 55/205, 56/200, 58/210, 60/199, 62/197, 64/206, 66/206, 67/215 and 69/225).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to declare 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, to be promoted through all sources of energy (resolution 67/215).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to make concrete proposals on the strengthening, through existing arrangements, of both inter-agency and intergovernmental coordination, and institutional support on energy issues, and to give appropriate consideration to progress on sustainable energy in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in his report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its seventy-second session. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, a report on the activities carried out to mark the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All and related activities within the United Nations system for submission to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/233).

Documents for the seventy-second session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (resolution 71/233);

(b) Activities carried out to mark the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All and related activities within the United Nations system (resolution 71/233).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19 (i))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (A/71/220)

United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (A/71/320)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463/Add.9
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/233

(j) Combating sand and dust storms

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly discussed combating sand and dust storms for the first time (resolution 70/195).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly recognized that sand and dust storms and the unsustainable land-management practices, among other factors, that could cause or exacerbate those phenomena, including climate change, posed a serious challenge to the sustainable development of affected countries and regions. The Assembly acknowledged the intention of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host an international event on combating sand and dust storms, with the cooperation of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as other relevant United Nations entities, in 2017 (resolution 71/219).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 71/219).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 19)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the global assessment of sand and dust storms (A/71/376)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.9-11, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 27
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/463
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/219

21. Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements was held in Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976. At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference (resolution 31/109).

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the

Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda adopted by the Conference.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to seventieth sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207, 54/208 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203, 61/206, 62/198, 63/221, 64/207, 65/165, 66/207, 67/216, 68/239, 69/226 and 70/210).

At its twenty-fifth special session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat, and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 31 October, beginning in 2014, as World Cities Day (resolution 68/239).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the New Urban Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016 (resolution 71/256).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda every four years, with the first report to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in 2018. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/235).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-sixth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/72/8);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/235).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/71/347)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/71/356)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.21, 23 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/464

Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.66 and 68
Resolutions	71/235 and 71/256

22. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998. The Assembly considered the item annually at its fifty-third to sixty-sixth sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240, 60/204, 61/207, 62/199, 63/222, 63/224, 64/210, 65/168, 66/210, 68/219 and 70/211).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution. It also requested, in this regard, without setting any precedent, that the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Assembly at its seventy-second session be an update to the report submitted to the Assembly at its seventieth session (resolution 70/211).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 120)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/326
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.11, 12, 35 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/474/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/211

(b) Science, technology and innovation for development

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions under the items entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 50/101) and "Macroeconomic policy questions" (resolutions 52/184 and 54/201).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly decided to include this sub-item in its agenda on a biennial basis (resolution 55/185) and at its next session invited the Economic and Social Council to consider measures to strengthen the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (resolution 56/182). The Assembly considered the item biennially from its fifty-eighth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 58/200, 60/205, 62/201, 64/212, 66/211 and 68/220).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to provide a forum within which to assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and to continue its science, technology and innovation activities, including by sharing best practices. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/213).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/213).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 22 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/276
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.11, 12, 31, 33, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/474/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/213

(c) Culture and sustainable development

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 65/166, 66/208, 68/223 and 69/230).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly emphasized the important contribution of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of development objectives. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other United Nations institutions, to prepare an assessment of the value and desirability of organizing a United Nations conference on culture and development (resolution 65/166).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assess the feasibility of various measures, including a possible United Nations conference, to take stock of the contribution of culture to development and to formulate a consolidated approach in that regard (resolution 66/208).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to provide support, to facilitate financing and to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing their national capacities to optimize the contribution of culture to sustainable development, including through information-sharing, the exchange of best practices, data collection, research and study and the use of appropriate evaluation indicators, as well as to implement applicable international cultural conventions, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Assembly. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/214).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 22 (c))

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.11, 12, 29 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/474/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/214

(d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth, sixty-sixth and sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 64/208, 66/212 and 68/222).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the launch, by its resolution 70/1, of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, and looked forward to its expeditious operationalization. The Assembly recognized the great importance of providing trade-related capacity-building for developing countries, including

African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries, including for the promotion of regional economic integration and interconnectivity, and requested the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that the diverse and specific development needs of middle-income countries are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies, with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries. The Assembly recalled paragraph 11 of its resolution 67/290 of 9 July 2013, and stressed that the concerns and specific challenges of middle-income countries should be given consideration, as appropriate, in the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/215).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/215).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 22 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/227
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.11, 12, 33 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/474/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/215

23. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to seventieth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244, 60/228, 61/1, 61/211, 62/203, 63/227, 64/213, 65/171, 65/280, 65/286, 66/213, 67/220, 67/221, 68/224, 69/231, 70/216, 70/261 and 70/294).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011 (resolution 65/280).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted by the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review (resolution 70/294).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and the Istanbul Programme of Action. The Assembly recalled the decision contained in the Political Declaration of the Midterm Review to undertake an in-depth analysis on crisis mitigation and resilience-building for the least developed countries, at the national and international levels, with a view to building and further strengthening crisis mitigation and resilience in the least developed countries, and decided that the analysis, to be submitted to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, should focus, inter alia, on the issues of: stocktaking of various shocks, including natural disasters, economic crises and health epidemics and their impacts on the sustainable development of the least developed countries; reviewing the current national, regional and international landscapes to better equip the least developed countries against shocks and their effectiveness and identifying gaps; cataloguing and evaluating various risk-management mechanisms at the subnational, national, regional and global levels available to the least developed countries that combine ex ante preparations for risk with the ex post facto ability to cope with such risk and making recommendations for further actions to strengthen the resilience of the least developed countries; elaborating on how the international community, including developed and developing countries, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, are supporting and can deepen support for resilience-building for the least developed countries; and examining how the private sector, civil society, academia and other stakeholders, as well as local knowledge and community involvement, can contribute to resilience-building for the least developed countries through preparedness measures, the creation of employment, awareness-raising, the provision of insurance and other measures (resolution 71/238).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/72/83-E/2017/60)

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 22 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/71/66-E/2016/11)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.23 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/466/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/238

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in 2003 (resolution 57/242). At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, adopted by the Conference (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 58/201, 59/245, 60/208, 61/212, 62/204, 63/228, 64/214, 65/172, 66/214, 67/222, 68/225, 69/137, 69/232 and 70/217).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 adopted by the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (resolution 69/137).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the recognition of the special needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and underlined the importance of successful implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action (resolution 70/217).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action (resolution 71/239).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 (resolution 71/239).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 23 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 (A/71/313)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.23 and 27
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/466/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/239

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to seventieth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207,

57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209, 61/213, 62/205, 63/230, 64/216, 65/174, 66/215, 67/224, 68/226, 69/234 and 70/218).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (resolution 62/205).

At its sixty-third session, the Assembly considered that a theme of the Second Decade would be "Full employment and decent work for all" (resolution 63/230).

At its seventy-first session, the Assembly reaffirmed that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, was the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a comprehensive report evaluating the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), including recommendations to maintain the momentum generated by the implementation of the Decade, noting, inter alia, the possibility of considering a third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027) (resolution 71/241).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/241).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 24 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/181
Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.13, 14, 23 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/467/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/241

(b) Women in development

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fortieth to its sixty-eighth sessions and at its forty-ninth, fifty-ninth and sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 48/108, 49/161, 50/104, 52/195, 54/210, 56/188, 58/206, 59/248, 60/210, 62/206, 64/217, 66/216, 68/227 and 69/236).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/219).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/219).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 24 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/256
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.9, 10, 29 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/476/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/219

(c) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth session and biennially as from its forty-sixth session (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205, 50/105, 52/196, 54/211, 56/189, 58/207, 60/211, 62/207, 64/218, 66/217 and 68/228).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly stressed the need for Member States to emphasize and integrate human resources development into national development strategies, including national development policies and strategies to eradicate poverty and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to address structural and multidimensional challenges to enhancing national productive capacities and to ensure that human resources development implications are taken into account by all national development stakeholders. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/220).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/220).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 24 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/293
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.9, 10, 29 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/476/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/220

25. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on operational activities for development, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-seventh, forty-fourth and forty-eighth sessions, triennially from its fiftieth to sixty-second sessions and annually as from its sixty-third session (resolutions 37/226, 44/211, 48/209, 50/120, 53/192, 56/201, 59/250, 62/208, 63/232, 64/220, 65/177, 66/218, 67/226, 68/229, 69/238 and 70/221).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly changed the comprehensive policy review of operational activities from a triennial cycle to a quadrennial cycle in order to better provide policy guidance to the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies (resolution 63/232).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Joint Inspection Unit, to present to the Economic and Social Council by the end of June 2017 for its consideration and to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session for review and further action a comprehensive report containing options, with assessment of their implications, as well as advantages and disadvantages, for improving the accountability and overall coordination of the entities of the United Nations development system and their oversight by Member

States, including improving the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing overall guidance to and coordination of the United Nations development system, defining clear and accountable roles across the system and enhancing the transparency of the activities of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive proposal on further improvements to the resident coordinator system administered by the United Nations Development Programme, with a view to ensuring, at all levels, sufficient leadership and prerogative over the United Nations country team, as well as impartiality, independence, funding and a proper dispute resolution mechanism, and to present it to the Economic and Social Council at the end of 2017 for its review and recommendations and to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session for further action. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the analytical quality of system-wide reporting on funding, performance and programme results for the United Nations operational activities for development, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, and in that regard called for the publication of timely, reliable, verifiable and comparable system-wide and entity-level data, definitions and classifications (resolution 71/243).

Documents for the seventy-second session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: funding analysis (A/72/61-E/2017/4);

(b) Improving governance of the United Nations development system (resolution 71/243);

(c) Strengthening of the United Nations resident coordinator system (resolution 71/243).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 24 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/71/63-E/2016/8)

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: recommendations (A/71/292/Rev.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.6, 7, 24 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/468/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/243

(b) South-South cooperation for development

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions, at its fifty-seventh session, biennially from its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions and annually as from its sixty-seventh session (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202, 57/263, 58/220, 60/212, 62/209, 64/221, 66/219, 67/227, 68/230, 69/239 and 70/222).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation, including an assessment of the concrete measures taken by the United Nations development system to improve its support to South-South cooperation at the global, regional and national levels, as appropriate, and on the implementation of the resolution, including all aspects contained in paragraph 27 thereof, on an exceptional basis and without setting any precedent for future reports of the Secretary-General. The Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to undertake the necessary intergovernmental negotiations in order to prepare for the proposed high-level United Nations conference on South-South cooperation on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, with a view to the adoption by the Assembly, before the end of 2017, of a resolution on the nature, date, objectives and modalities of the conference, in full compliance with, and under the principles of, the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (resolution 71/244).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on the proposed high-level United Nations conference on South-South cooperation (resolution 71/244);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (resolution 71/244).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 24 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/71/208)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.6, 7, 15 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/468/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/244

26. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time under the item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" (resolution 63/235).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-fourth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 64/224, 65/178, 66/220, 67/228, 68/233, 69/240 and 70/223).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge and the aim of a world free from hunger, and recognized the progress made in improving cooperation, coordination and coherence

by all stakeholders to overcome the challenges of hunger and malnutrition. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/245).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/245).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 25)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/71/283)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/71/89-E/2016/69)

Letter dated 29 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/71/422)

Letter dated 30 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/71/539)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.19, 20, 23, 24, 26 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/469
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/245

27. Towards global partnerships

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Germany (A/55/228). The Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth session and biennially as of the fifty-sixth session (resolutions 55/215, 56/76, 58/129, 60/215, 62/211, 64/223, 66/223 and 68/234).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Global Compact to promote the Women's Empowerment Principles and to encourage the Global Compact Local Networks to create awareness of the many ways in which business can promote gender equality in the workplace, marketplace and community, and encouraged the private sector to contribute to advancing gender equality. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote effective implementation of the Guidelines on a Principle-based Approach to the Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Sector, and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/224).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/224).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 27)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector (A/70/296)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.28, 31 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/479

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/224

28. Social development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

In a note by the Secretariat entitled "World social situation 2015: leaving no one behind" (A/70/178), it was indicated that the summary of the *Report on the World Social Situation 2015: Leaving No One Behind*, mandated for the seventieth session, would be issued for the consideration of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretariat entitled "World Social Situation 2016: Leaving No One Behind — the Imperative of Inclusive Development" (A/71/188) (decision 71/530).

Persons with albinism

At its twenty-eighth session, the Human Rights Council appointed, for a period of three years, an Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, with a mandate to report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 28/6).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Persons with albinism", in which it requested the Secretary-General to present a comprehensive report, using existing resources and mechanisms, including the Independent Expert of the Human Rights Council on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, to the Assembly at the main part of its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Social development", on the various social development challenges faced by persons with albinism, taking into consideration the specific needs of women and children, including those related to social inclusion, health, education and employment, and measures taken, with recommendations for further action to be taken by Member States and other relevant stakeholders to address identified challenges, and encouraged the Secretary-General to gather information from all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the preparation of the report (resolution 70/229).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/229).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 28)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.1-4, 36, 43, 48 and 52-55
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/481
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.82

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 28)

Note by the Secretariat entitled "World Social Situation 2016: Leaving No One Behind — the Imperative of Inclusive Development" (A/71/188)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.1-4, 36, 44, 52, 55 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/476
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Decision	71/530

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146, 60/130, 61/141, 62/131, 63/152, 64/135, 65/185, 66/125, 67/141, 68/135 and 69/143).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Commission for Social Development would contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, within its existing mandate, by supporting the thematic reviews of the high-level political forum on sustainable development on progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them, while engaging all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feeding into and being aligned with the cycle of the high-level political forum, according to the organizational arrangements to be established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/162).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/162).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 26)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.1-4, 36, 44, 52, 55 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/476
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolution	71/162

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Cooperatives in social development

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and

Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly drew the attention of Member States to the revised draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (A/56/73-E/2001/68, annex) (resolution 56/114).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second, sixty-fourth to sixty-sixth and sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 58/13, 60/132, 62/128, 64/136, 65/184, 66/123 and 68/133).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/128).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/128).

Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh to sixtieth, sixty-second, sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164, 58/15, 59/111, 59/147, 60/133, 62/129, 64/133, 66/126, 67/142, 68/136 and 69/144).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, on an exceptional basis, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes by Member States and by agencies and bodies of the United Nations system (resolution 71/163).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/163).

Policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly considered this question at its fortieth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth sessions, biennially at its fiftieth to fifty-eighth sessions, at its fifty-ninth session and biennially at its sixtieth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 40/14, 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 43/94, 44/59, 45/103, 47/85, 49/152, 49/154, 50/81, 52/83, 54/120, 56/117, 58/133, 59/148, 60/2, 62/126, 64/134, 66/121 and 68/130).

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and beyond (resolution 50/81). At its sixty-second session, the Assembly adopted the Supplement to the World Programme of Action (resolution 62/126).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the World Programme of Action for Youth, and emphasized that all 15 priority areas of the Programme of Action were interrelated and mutually reinforcing. The Assembly called upon Member States to consider, on a voluntary basis, the indicators proposed in the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/156) for their selection and adaptation in monitoring and assessing the implementation of the Programme of Action. The Assembly urged Member States to address the challenges faced by girls and young

women, and to mainstream a gender perspective into all development efforts. The Assembly also urged Member States to address high rates of youth unemployment, underemployment, vulnerable employment and informal employment. The Assembly recognized that youth participation was important for development, and urged Member States to consider including youth delegates in their delegations at all relevant discussions in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions and relevant United Nations conferences. The Assembly called upon the United Nations Programme on Youth to continue to act as the focal point within the United Nations system for promoting further collaboration and coordination on youth-related matters. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution, including on the linkages and complementarities on youth issues between the World Programme of Action for Youth and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to be prepared in consultation with Member States as well as the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes and regional commissions, taking into account the work done by the United Nations system, and also encouraged the Secretariat to consult, as appropriate, with youth-led and youth-focused organizations (resolution 70/127).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/127).

Promoting social integration through social inclusion

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to mainstream social integration objectives into social inclusion policies, promoting the participation of persons in vulnerable or marginalized groups or situations in planning, implementing and monitoring processes, in collaboration, as appropriate, with relevant organizations of the United Nations development system, regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, development and social partners, the private sector and civil society organizations, and invited Member States and those entities to continue to share their experience in respect of practical initiatives to promote economic, civil and political participation and anti-discrimination measures and other measures for advancing social integration. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, taking into account the information provided by Member States and relevant actors of the United Nations system, on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 70/126).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/126).

Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the General Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing, held in Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 58/134, 59/150, 60/135, 61/142, 62/130, 63/151, 64/132, 65/182, 66/127, 67/143, 68/134 and 69/146).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group, open to all States Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons (resolution 65/182).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the appointment by the Human Rights Council of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons. The Assembly recognized the continuing need to give due consideration to the situation of older persons in the ongoing discussion on the post-2015 development agenda (resolution 69/146).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested relevant entities of the United Nations system to ensure that the situation of older women was mainstreamed and incorporated across their work in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and invited those entities to include in reports to their respective governing bodies relevant information made by Member States and the international community on issues of relevance to older persons, including their social inclusion. The Assembly invited the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-second session, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/164).

Document for the seventieth second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/164).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 28 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Ways to promote effective structured and sustainable youth participation (A/70/156)

Cooperatives in social development (A/70/161)

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/70/173)

Promoting social integration through social inclusion (A/70/179)

Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/70/185)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.1-4, 36, 43, 48 and 52-55
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/481
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.80 and 82
Resolutions	70/126 to 70/128

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 26 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes (A/71/61-E/2016/7)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.1-4, 36, 44, 52, 55 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/476
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolutions	71/162 to 71/164

29. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 1 June 2017, 189 States had ratified, acceded to or succeeded to the Convention; 71 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention; and 109 had ratified, acceded to or succeeded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 70/131).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/72/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/131).

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: domestic violence

The General Assembly considered this question at its sixty-first to sixty-fifth sessions and at its sixty-seventh and sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 61/143, 62/133, 63/155, 64/137, 65/187, 67/144 and 69/147).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences to present an annual report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second and seventy-third sessions (resolution 71/170).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 71/170).

Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth session and biennially as of its forty-sixth session (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109, 50/165, 52/93, 54/135, 56/129, 58/146, 60/138, 62/136, 64/140, 66/129 and 68/139).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly declared 15 October of each year as the International Day of Rural Women (resolution 62/136).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/132).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/132).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), then annually at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions and thereafter biennially (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168, 51/65, 52/97, 54/138, 56/131, 58/143, 60/139, 62/132, 64/139, 66/128 and 68/137).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive, analytical and thematic report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the reports of special rapporteurs that refer to the situation of women migrant workers and other relevant sources, such as the International Organization for Migration, including non-governmental organizations (resolution 70/130).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/130).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 29 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/70/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/70/124)

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/70/204)

Violence against women migrant workers (A/70/205)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.8-12, 36, 46, 53 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/482
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolutions	70/130 to 70/132

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixty-first, sixty-second and sixty-third sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/71/38)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (A/71/398)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.7-11, 44, 46, 50, 53, 54 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/477
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolution	71/170

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168, 60/140, 61/145, 62/137, 63/159, 64/141, 65/191, 66/132, 67/148, 68/140 and 69/151).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system, and on progress made and obstacles encountered in achieving gender balance, with recommendations for accelerating progress and up-to-date statistics to be provided annually by entities of the United Nations system, including on the number and percentage of women and their functions and nationalities throughout the United Nations system, as well as information on the responsibility and accountability of the offices of human resources management and the secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for promoting gender balance. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report, on a biennial basis, on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the Assembly (resolution 70/133).

Documents for the seventy-second session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (resolution 70/133);

(b) Follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (resolution 70/133).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 29 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/70/180)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.8-12, 36, 46, 53 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/482
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolution	70/133

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

31. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to implementing the decision of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1, para. 97) to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body with a mandate: (a) to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure

predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Peacebuilding Commission" (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Organizational Committee of the Commission is composed of 31 Member States and, pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), of the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the World Bank.

A review of the peacebuilding architecture was conducted in 2015 and 2016, in line with the mandate of the Commission set out in General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005).

The General Assembly will consider this item for the eleventh time at its seventy-second session (see also items 66 and 112).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its eleventh session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.40
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.66
Resolution	60/180

32. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

The item entitled "Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1996, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/51/193). At that session, the Assembly called for the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on companies and nationals of other States; and called upon all States not to recognize unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative acts imposed by any State (resolution 51/22).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its fifty-third session (decision 52/413). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 53/10 and 55/6).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Generai Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session and to continue to consider the item at odd-numbered sessions, thereby correcting paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution 55/285 (decision 56/455).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/5). At its fifty-eighth session, the Assembly, under the item entitled

"Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that the item should be considered every three years (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (d)). The item was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth, sixty-second, sixty-fifth and sixty-ninth sessions, but the General Assembly took no action.

No advance documentation is expected.

33. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18, 53/31, 54/36 and 55/43).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285). The Assembly considered the item biennially at its fifty-sixth to sixtieth sessions, its sixty-first session and biennially as from its sixty-second session (resolutions 56/96, 56/269, 58/13, 58/281, 60/253, 61/226, 62/7, 64/12 and 66/285).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to observe on 15 September of each year the International Day of Democracy, which should be brought to the attention of all people for its celebration and observance (resolution 62/7).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take necessary measures, within existing resources, for the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Democracy; to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States by providing sustainable assistance for building national capacity and adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization, including through the activities of the United Nations Democracy Fund; to continue efforts to improve coherence and coordination among United Nations initiatives in the area of democracy assistance, including interactions with all stakeholders, in order to ensure that democracy assistance is more effectively integrated into the work of the Organization; and to examine options for strengthening the support provided by the United Nations system for the efforts of Member States to consolidate democracy and achieve good governance (resolution 66/285).

At its sixty-eighth and seventieth sessions, the General Assembly took no action under this item.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

34. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182, 61/28, 62/11, 63/134, 64/109, 65/137, 66/252, 67/135, 68/128, 69/136 and 70/252).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Kimberley Process as a whole, and requested the Chair of the Process to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 71/277).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 71/277).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 30)

Note verbale dated 6 December 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Kimberley Process for 2016 (A/71/665)

Draft resolution	A/71/L.55 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.69
Resolution	71/277

35. Prevention of armed conflict

(b) Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in August 2001, the General Assembly discussed the question of the prevention of armed conflict under the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization".

The General Assembly considered the subject at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions under the same item (resolutions 55/281 and 56/512).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Prevention of armed conflict" (resolution 57/337). At its fifty-ninth and sixty-second to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the subsequent session (decisions 59/568, 62/554, 63/563 and 64/563). The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 60/284 and 61/293). At its resumed sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session a sub-item entitled "Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution" (resolution 65/283).

The General Assembly considered the item at its resumed sixty-sixth session, and took note of the Guidance for Effective Mediation contained in the report of the Secretary-General (see A/66/811, annex I) (resolution 66/291).

The General Assembly considered the item at its resumed sixty-eighth session (resolution 68/303).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the United Nations activities in support of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution (resolution 70/304).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/304).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 34 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations on mediation (A/70/328)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.65
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.116
Resolution	70/304

37. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to seventieth sessions, from 1975 to 2015 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 32/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26, 61/27, 62/84, 62/85, 63/30, 63/31, 64/20, 64/21, 65/17, 65/18, 66/18, 66/19, 67/24, 67/25, 68/16, 68/17, 69/24, 69/25, 70/16 and 70/17).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly

at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/24).

At the same session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; called upon Israel to immediately cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; stressed the need for the parties to observe calm and restraint and to refrain from provocative actions, incitement and inflammatory rhetoric, especially in areas of religious and cultural sensitivity; called for respect for the historic status quo at the holy places of Jerusalem, including the Haram Al-Sharif, in word and practice, and urged all sides to work immediately and cooperatively to defuse tensions and halt all provocations, incitement and violence at the holy sites in the City; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/25).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 71/24 and 71/25).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 34)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/328 and Add.1
Draft resolutions	A/71/L.8 and Add.1 and A/71/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.49 and 50
Resolutions	71/24 and 71/25

38. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 31/20). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-second to seventieth sessions (resolutions 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to

D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39, 61/22 to 61/25, 62/80 to 62/83, 63/26 to 63/29, 64/16 to 64/19, 65/13 to 65/16, 66/14 to 66/17, 67/19 to 67/23, 68/12 to 68/15, 69/20 to 69/23 and 70/12 to 70/15).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, as of 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations, without prejudice to the acquired rights, privileges and role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as the representative of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and practice. It also reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider favourably the application submitted on 23 September 2011 by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations. The Assembly also affirmed its determination to contribute to the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East that ends the occupation that began in 1967 and fulfils the vision of two States: an independent, sovereign, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security with Israel on the basis of the pre-1967 borders. It expressed the urgent need for the resumption and acceleration of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, and urged all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination, independence, and freedom (resolution 67/19).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in the light of the onset of the fiftieth year of the Israeli occupation of Palestine, to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the achievement without delay of an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues, to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, to engage and cooperate with civil society organizations, particularly in the light of the current period of political instability and humanitarian and economic hardship, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session and thereafter (resolution 71/20).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to effectively carry out its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance; and requested the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to continue to organize an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 71/21).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to disseminate information on all activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine and peace efforts; to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel; to organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists; and to continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of media development, in particular through its annual training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists (resolution 71/22).

Also at its seventy-first session, the General-Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned and, in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 71/23).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/72/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (resolution 71/23).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/71/35)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/71/359-S/2016/732)

Draft resolutions	A/71/L.18 and Add.1, A/71/L.19 and Add.1, A/71/L.20 and Add.1 and A/71/L.21 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.49 and 50
Resolutions	71/20 to 71/23

39. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980 and decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37). The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

The General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions, and has considered it separately since its sixty-first session (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32, 61/18, 62/6, 63/18, 64/11, 65/8, 66/13, 67/16, 68/11, 69/18 and 70/77).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly underlined the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit, held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010, to gradually transfer lead security responsibility from ISAF to the Government of Afghanistan by the end of 2014, and welcomed the establishment of the 1988 Committee and the measures in Security Council resolution 1988 (2011) with respect to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban (resolution 66/13).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appreciated the renewed commitments by the Government of Afghanistan to the Afghan people and the renewed commitments by the international community to Afghanistan expressed in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan — From Transition to Transformation and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, building on the conclusions of the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany, in which it was declared that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a transformation decade (2015-2024) in which Afghanistan consolidates its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable State in the service of its people and reiterated in that regard its appreciation for the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the national priority programmes (resolution 67/16).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly supported the continuing and growing ownership of reconstruction and development efforts by the Government of Afghanistan, commended the Government for aligning its new development strategy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, welcomed the peace agreement with Hizb-i Islami, stressed the importance of advancing constructive regional cooperation to promote peace, security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan, recognized in that regard the importance of the contribution of neighbouring and regional partners and regional organizations, encouraged Afghanistan and Pakistan to enhance their relationship in order to combat terrorism and move forward the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process, reiterated its commitment to achieving the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of Afghan life, and commended the achievements and efforts of the Government of Afghanistan aimed at countering discrimination and protecting and promoting the equal rights of women and men, and requested the

Secretary-General to continue to report every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/9).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/9).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/71/616-S/2016/768)

Draft resolution	A/71/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.47
Resolution	71/9

42. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to seventieth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/4, 68/8, 69/5 and 70/5).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress in the relations between the Governments of Cuba and the United States of America and, in that context, the visit of President of the United States Barack Obama to Cuba in March 2016, recognized the reiterated will of the President of the United States to work for the elimination of the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba, took note of the steps taken by the United States Administration towards modifying some aspects of the implementation of the embargo, which, although positive, were still limited in scope, reiterated its call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation, to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation, once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the steps necessary to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/5).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/5).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 39)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/91
Draft resolution	A/71/L.3
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.32
Resolution	71/5

43. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[3]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470 and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160 and 58/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

The Assembly considered the question at its sixty-third to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 63/19, 64/7 and 65/181).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Guatemala to continue to provide all the support necessary to consolidate the achievements and overcome the challenges facing the work of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala as well as to redouble its efforts to strengthen the institutions that buttress the rule of law and the defence of human rights in Guatemala; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to periodically keep the Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/267).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 42)

Letter dated 20 March 2013 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/814)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.60 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.82
Resolution	67/267

44. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus is dated 9 January 2017 (S/2017/20).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth sessions and thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253, and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

45. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

46. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

47. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

48. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

49. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

50. Assistance in mine action

This item was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). Until the fifty-third session, the item was entitled "Assistance in mine clearance". The Assembly considered the item from the forty-eighth to fifty-seventh and biennially as from the fifty-eighth session (resolutions 48/7, 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191, 55/120, 56/219, 57/159, 58/127, 58/136, 60/97, 62/99, 64/84, 66/69 and 68/75).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that the item should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (j)).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination in mine action, emphasized the primary responsibility of national authorities in that regard, encouraged efforts to conduct all mine action activities in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards or national standards compliant with those Standards, encouraged the United Nations to continue to take measures to improve coordination, efficiency, transparency and accountability, in particular by implementing the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on follow-up to previous resolutions on assistance in mine clearance and on assistance in mine action (resolution 70/80).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/80).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/207
Summary record	A/C.4/70/SR.8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/493
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolution	70/80

51. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to further increase its membership from 21 to 27 Member States (resolution 66/70). The Committee is now composed of the following 27 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98, 61/109, 62/100, 63/89, 64/85, 65/96, 66/70, 67/112, 68/73, 69/84 and 70/81).

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46), sixtieth (A/60/46), sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1), sixty-third (A/63/46), sixty-fifth (A/65/46 and Add.1), sixty-seventh (A/67/46), sixty-eighth (A/68/46 and Corr.1), sixty-ninth (A/69/46) and seventieth (A/70/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to consider reviewing the possible increase in the membership of the Scientific Committee at its seventy-second session, taking into account new expressions of interest in membership received by the Secretary-General between the sixty-sixth and seventy-second sessions of the Assembly (resolution 66/70).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session; supported the intentions and plans of the Committee for conducting its programme of work of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly, in particular its next periodic global surveys of radiation exposure; requested the Committee to submit plans for its ongoing and future programme of work to the Assembly at its seventy-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly at its seventy-second session with a list of the Member States that have expressed their particular interest in membership in the Committee by 11 September 2017, for consideration for membership pursuant to paragraph 19 of Assembly resolution 66/70 (resolution 71/89).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/72/46)

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 50)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/66/46)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and the financial implications of increased membership (A/66/524)-

Effects of atomic radiation in the Marshall Islands (A/66/378)

Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.13 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/424
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolution	66/70

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 47)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/71/46)

Summary record	A/C.4/71/SR.18
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/491
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolution	71/89

52. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

(a) International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 84 at the seventy-first session (resolution 71/90). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 84 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The General Assembly, in 1963, adopted the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)). Since then, multilateral treaties and principles have been developed (see *United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.I.10).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to seventieth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/122, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110, 61/111, 62/101, 62/217, 63/90, 64/86, 65/97, 65/271, 66/71, 67/113, 68/50, 68/74, 68/75, 69/85, 70/82 and 70/230).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly declared 30 June International Asteroid Day to observe each year at the international level the anniversary of the Tunguska impact over Siberia, Russian Federation, on 30 June 1908 and to raise public awareness about the asteroid impact hazard; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, and agreed that the Committee should continue to consider the broader perspective of space security and associated matters that would be instrumental in ensuring the safe and responsible conduct of space activities, including ways to promote international, regional and interregional cooperation to that end (resolution 71/90).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/72/20).

(b) Joint panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene, within existing resources, a joint half-day panel discussion of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), to constitute a joint contribution by the First and Fourth Committees to the fiftieth anniversary of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 71/90).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 48)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/71/20)

Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.8 and 9
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/492
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolution	71/90

53. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2020 (resolution 71/91).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme, and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth, sixty-third, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth and sixty-ninth sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, then to 23, then to 24, then to 25 and then to 27 (decision 60/522 and resolutions 63/91, 65/98, 66/72 and 69/86); to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the

League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer. The membership of the Advisory Commission is currently as follows: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 71/91 to 71/94).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and to report to the Assembly on the efforts being exerted in this regard no later than 1 September 2017, and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its provision of services for the well-being, protection and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 71/91).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its seventy-second session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/92).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly took note with appreciation of the efforts of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work; and encouraged the Agency to continue making progress in addressing the needs, rights and protection of children, women and persons with disabilities in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (resolution 71/93).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation

Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status peace negotiations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/94).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/72/13);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 71/92);

(ii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (resolution 71/94);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventy-first report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 71/92);

(d) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 71/93).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 49)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013: Supplement No. 13 (A/71/13)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/71/340)

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/71/343)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventieth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/71/335)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/71/350)

Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.21-23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/493
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolutions	71/91 to 71/94

54. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to seventieth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108, 61/116 to 61/120, 62/106 to 62/110, 63/95 to 63/99, 64/91 to 64/95, 65/102 to 65/106, 66/76 to 66/80, 67/118 to 67/122, 68/80 to 68/84, 69/90 to 69/94 and 70/87 to 70/91).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 71/95 to 71/99).

In its resolution entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 71/95).

In its resolutions entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 71/96 to 71/99).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolution 71/95);

(ii) Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied

Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (resolution 71/96);

(iii) Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 71/97);

(iv) Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (resolution 71/98);

(v) The occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 71/99);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-ninth report of the Special Committee (resolution 71/95).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 50)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/71/315)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/71/321)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/71/392)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/71/364)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/71/355)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-eighth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/71/352)

Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.19, 20 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/494
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolutions	71/95 to 71/99

56. Comprehensive review of special political missions

The General Assembly considered the question of special political missions at its sixty-seventh to seventieth sessions (resolutions 67/123, 68/85, 69/95 and 70/92).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to hold regular, inclusive and interactive dialogue on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a timely report on the implementation of the resolution regarding the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, including efforts towards improving expertise and effectiveness, transparency,

accountability, geographical representation, gender perspective and women's equal participation (resolution 71/100).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/100).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 52)

Report of the Secretary-General on overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions (A/71/330)

Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.17, 18 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/496
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolution	71/100

57. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B, 61/121 A and B, 62/111 A and B, 63/100 A and B, 64/96 A and B, 65/107 A and B, 66/81 A and B, 67/124 A and B, 68/86 A and B, 69/96 A and B and 70/93 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a series of decisions on increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 41 to 114 (resolution 34/182 and decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413, 61/521, 63/524, 64/520, 67/413 and 67/529). The current composition of the Committee is contained in decision 67/413.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirty-ninth session and to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the resolution (resolution 71/101 B).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-eighth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/72/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/101 B).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 53)

Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-seventh session: Supplement No. 21 (A/71/21)

Report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/71/227)

Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.10-12
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/497
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolutions	71/101 A and B

58. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 71/102).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2017: Supplement No. 23 (A/72/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/102).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 54)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2016: Supplement No. 23 (A/71/23), chaps. VII and XIII

Report of the Secretary-General on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/71/68)

Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.2, 3 and 5-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/498
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolution	71/102

59. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, on the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/53/PV.3). The item was initially entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)), and the title was further amended at the Assembly's twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 2288 (XXII); A/35/250, para. 22; and decisions 44/469, 46/402 D and 48/402 C).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twenty-second to seventieth sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111, 61/123, 62/113, 63/102, 64/98, 65/109, 66/83, 67/126, 68/88, 69/98 and 70/95).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/103).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Special Committee for 2017: Supplement No. 23 (A/72/23).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 55)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2016: Supplement No. 23 (A/71/23), chaps. V and XIII

Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.2, 3 and 5-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/499
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolution	71/103

60. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly considered this item from its twenty-second session, in 1967, to its seventieth session (resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/75, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112, 61/231, 62/114, 63/103 64/99, 65/110, 66/84, 67/127, 68/89, 69/99 and 70/96).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/104).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2017: Supplement No. 23 (A/72/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/104).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 56)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2016: Supplement No. 23 (A/71/23), chaps. VI and XIII

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/71/69)

Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.2, 3 and 5-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/500
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolution	71/104

61. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, not only for study and training at the university level but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions, a similar invitation was reiterated by the Assembly, and the Secretary-General was requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session (resolution 1277 (XIII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fourteenth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113, 61/124, 62/115, 63/104, 64/100, 65/111, 66/85, 67/128, 68/90, 69/100 and 70/97).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/105).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/105).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 57)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/70
Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.2, 3 and 5-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/501
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolution	71/105

62. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). The Assembly enlarged the Special Committee at its seventeenth, thirty-fourth, fifty-ninth, sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 1810 (XVII) and decisions 34/425, 59/520, 63/526 and 64/554).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 29 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 63/413, 63/526, 64/418 and 64/554).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (i)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixteenth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119, 61/130, 62/120, 63/110, 64/106, 65/117, 66/91, 67/134, 68/97, 69/107 and 70/231).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered the following:

(a) Question of Western Sahara (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114, 61/125, 62/116, 63/105, 64/101, 65/112, 66/86, 67/129, 68/91, 69/101 and 70/98);

(b) Question of New Caledonia (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115, 61/126, 62/117, 63/106, 64/102, 65/113, 66/87, 67/130, 68/92, 69/102 and 70/99);

(c) Question of French Polynesia (resolutions 67/265, 68/93, 69/103 and 70/100);

(d) Question of Tokelau (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116, 61/127, 62/121, 63/107, 64/103, 65/114, 66/434, 67/131, 68/94, 69/104 and 70/101);

(e) Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII), 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX), 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX), 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57, 31/58, 32/24, 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36, 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62, 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/43, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83, 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28, 45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B, 61/128 A and B, 62/118 A and B, 63/108 A and B, 64/104 A and B, 65/115 A and B, 66/89 A and B, 67/132 A and B, 68/95 A and B, 69/105 A and B and 70/102 A and B);

(f) Dissemination of information on decolonization (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55, 39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 46/72, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118, 61/129, 62/119, 63/109, 64/105, 65/116, 66/90, 67/133, 68/96, 69/106 and 70/103);

(g) Question of Gibraltar (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII) and 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411, 33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419,

53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525, 61/522, 62/523, 63/525, 64/521, 65/521, 66/522, 67/530, 68/523, 69/523 and 70/520);

(h) International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolutions 43/47, 46/181, 54/90 A, 55/146, 60/120 and 64/106);

(i) Fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 65/118).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly declared the period 2011-2020 the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and called upon Member States to intensify their efforts to continue to implement the plan of action for the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and to cooperate with the Special Committee in updating it as necessary, with a view to using it as the basis for a plan of action for the Third International Decade (resolution 65/119).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly considered the following:

(a) Question of Western Sahara (resolution 71/106);

(b) Question of New Caledonia (resolution 71/119);

(c) Question of French Polynesia (resolution 71/120);

(d) Question of Tokelau (resolution 71/107);

(e) Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 71/108 to 71/118);

(f) Dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 71/121);

(g) Question of Gibraltar (decision 71/521).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, and in particular to continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization and to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/122).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2017: Supplement No. 23 (A/72/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (resolution 71/106).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 58)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2016: Supplement No. 23 (A/71/23, chaps. VIII, IX, X, XI and XIII)

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/71/224)

Summary records	A/C.4/71/SR.2, 3, 5-8 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/71/502

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.53
Resolutions	71/106 to 71/122
Decision	71/521

63. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245, resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to seventy-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A, 62/503 A, 63/503 A, 64/503 A, 65/503 A, 66/503 A, 67/504 A, 68/504 A, 69/502 A, 70/502 A and 71/504).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 59)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.2
Decision	71/504

64. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190). At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to its seventieth sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183, 61/184, 62/181, 63/201, 64/185, 65/179, 66/225, 67/229, 68/235, 69/241 and 70/225).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion, and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian

Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; stressed that the wall and the settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, were contrary to international law and were seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and called in that regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in its resolution ES-10/15. The Assembly called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to cease immediately and completely all policies and measures aimed at the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to bring a halt to all actions, including those perpetrated by Israeli settlers, harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations; called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines, sewage networks and electricity networks, which, inter alia, had a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people, stressed the urgent need to advance reconstruction and development projects in that regard, including in the Gaza Strip, called for support for the necessary efforts in that regard, in line with the commitments made at, inter alia, the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014, and encouraged all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlement activities and the exploitation of natural resources; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/247).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (resolution 71/247).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 59)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2016 (A/71/3)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/71/86-E/2016/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/71/SR.22-24
Report of the Second Committee	A/71/470
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.66
Resolution	71/247

65. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the Assembly.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the sixty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner and requested the High Commissioner to report on his annual activities to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/172).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/72/12);

(b) Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/72/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128, 61/139, 62/125, 63/149, 64/129, 65/193, 66/135, 67/150, 68/143, 69/154 and 70/134).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, taking fully into account, inter alia, the efforts expended by countries of asylum and those aimed at bridging funding gaps (resolution 71/173).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/173).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 60)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/71/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its sixty-seventh session: Supplement No. 12A (A/71/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/71/354)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.42, 43, 47, 50 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/478
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolutions	71/172 and 71/173

66. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields" and "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit", having considered the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, and having recognized the concept of "sustaining peace" as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society which encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, decided to convene at its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace", a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on efforts undertaken and opportunities to strengthen the United Nations work on sustaining peace, on a date and in a format to be decided by the President of the General Assembly, and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, at least sixty days prior to the high-level meeting, on efforts to implement the resolution (resolution 70/262).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/262)

References for the seventieth session (items 15 and 116)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.43
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.93
Resolution	70/262 (also relates to items 33 and 112)

D. Promotion of human rights

68. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It also decided that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and a complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year, and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its practice of allocating the item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council" to the plenary of the Assembly and to the Third Committee, in accordance with its decision 65/503 A, with the additional understanding that the President of the Council would present the report in her or his capacity as President to the plenary of the Assembly and the Third Committee. The Assembly also decided that the Third Committee would hold an interactive dialogue with the President of the Council at the time of her or his presentation of the report of the Council to the Third Committee. The Assembly further decided that, from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January (resolution 65/281).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-fourth special session and thirty-first and thirty-second regular sessions, including the addenda thereto on its thirty-third regular session and its twenty-fifth special session, and its recommendations (resolution 71/174).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 115 (d)). Since its establishment, it has held 34 regular sessions and 26 special sessions.

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Human Rights Council: Supplement No. 53 (A/72/53 and Add.1).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.48
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.72
Resolution	60/251

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-fourth special session and thirty-first and thirty-second regular sessions: Supplement No. 53 (A/71/53); its thirty-third regular session: Supplement No. 53A and corrigendum (A/71/53/Add.1 and Corr.1); and its twenty-fifth special session: Supplement No. 53B and corrigendum (A/71/53/Add.2 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions and twenty-fourth special session (A/71/623)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/71/688)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.45, 46, 49 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/479
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.41 and 65
Resolution	71/174

69. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on

2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002. At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly adopted the third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure (resolution 66/138), which entered into force on 14 April 2014.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution entitled "Rights of the child", with a focus on violence against children; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, consistent with paragraphs 58 and 59 of its resolution 62/141, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda; requested the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining in the prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the sexual exploitation and abuse of children; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-second session as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its seventy-second session, focusing section III of the resolution entitled "Rights of the child" on the theme "Violence against children" (resolution 71/177).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the rights of the child (resolution 71/177);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 71/177);

(c) Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (resolution 71/177);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 71/177).

The girl child

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution, including a status analysis on improvements in the social, economic and political investments made by Member States towards fulfilling the right to education for the girl child, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental

organizations, with a view to assessing the impact of the resolution on the well-being of the girl child. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to include in that report information on the implementation of the provisions of resolution 68/146 relating to the priority theme of child-headed households and a status update on the situation and prevalence of child-headed households globally (resolution 70/138).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 68/146 and 70/138).

Child, early and forced marriage

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly, before the end of its seventy-second session, on progress towards ending child, early and forced marriage worldwide, including, for the consideration of Member States, action-oriented recommendations for eliminating this practice, using information provided by Member States, United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, civil society and other relevant stakeholders (resolution 71/175).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/175).

Protecting children from bullying

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the question of protecting children from bullying under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children" (resolution 71/176).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 68 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the girl child (A/70/267)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.13-17, 36 and 50
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/485
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolution	70/138

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 64 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/71/41)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/71/175)

Protecting children from bullying (A/71/213)

Child, early and forced marriage (A/71/253)

Collaboration within the United Nations system on child protection (A/71/277)

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/71/413)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/71/205)

Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (A/71/206)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/71/261)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.12-16, 36 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/480
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolutions	71/175 to 71/177

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth to sixty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282 and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537, 61/532, 62/535, 63/537, 64/538, 65/539, 66/540, 67/541, 68/538 and 69/532).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the seventy-second session, which contained item 64 (b) (decision 71/538).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-27/2).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda items 64 and 121)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/175
Summary record	A/C.3/71/SR.57
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/487
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Decision	71/538

70. Rights of indigenous peoples

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Indigenous issues" (resolution 59/174).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly, under the auspices of the United Nations, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in 2014, to adopt measures to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 65/198). The Conference was held on 22 and 23 September 2014 in New York, at the level of Heads of State and Government, and resulted in the adoption of an outcome document (resolution 69/2).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, took note of her report and encouraged all Governments to respond favourably to her requests for visits. It invited the Expert Mechanism, the Permanent Forum and the Special Rapporteur and encouraged Member States to give due consideration to the rights of indigenous peoples as related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Assembly reaffirmed the decision to convene a high-level event to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, to be held in 2017, and that the event would take stock of the achievements of the preceding 10 years and assess the remaining challenges for the rights of indigenous peoples, and also consider the further follow-up to the Declaration, including the consideration of a third International Decade (resolution 71/178).

(b) Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (resolution 69/2).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly underscored the importance of implementing the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and reiterated the commitment of Member States to cooperating with indigenous peoples to develop and implement national action plans, strategies or other measures to achieve the ends of the Declaration. The Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the question at its seventy-second session and to maintain in the provisional agenda the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome document of the

high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples" (resolution 71/178).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 65 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples (A/71/228)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/71/229)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.17,18 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/481
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolution	71/178

71. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 10 April 2017, 178 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-second and seventy-third sessions (resolution 71/180).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/72/18).

Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations;

and requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its seventy-second session and to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fifth session, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected from Governments and non-governmental organizations (resolution 71/179).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 71/179).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 66 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its eighty-seventh to eighty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/71/18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/71/327)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/71/325)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.39-41, 47, 50 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/482
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolutions	71/179 and 71/180

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

International Decade for People of African Descent

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent, commencing on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2024, with the theme "People of African descent: recognition, justice and development", and called for the allocation of predictable funding from the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations for the effective implementation of the programme of action and activities under the International Decade (resolution 68/237).

At its sixty-ninth session, the Assembly adopted the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent annexed to the resolution and requested the Secretary-General to submit annually a progress report on the implementation of the activities of the Decade (resolution 69/16).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited the Human Rights Council, through the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, to continue to submit a report on the work of the Working Group to the Assembly, and in that regard invited the Chair of the Working Group to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/181).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/16);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (resolution 71/181).

A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited the Human Rights Council to consider, at its thirty-fourth session, the question of developing a multi-year programme of activities to provide for the renewed and strengthened outreach activities needed to inform and mobilize the global public in support of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to strengthen awareness of the contribution that they had made in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. It also welcomed the commemorative plenary meeting held on 18 March 2016 to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on the theme "Challenges and achievements of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action: 15 years after", and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution. The Assembly also deplored the ongoing and resurgent scourges of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in many regions of the world, particularly targeting migrants and refugees, as well as people of African descent, expressed concern that political leaders and parties had supported such an environment, in that context expressed its support for migrants and refugees in the context of the severe discrimination that they might face, and requested the President of the Assembly and the President of the Council to continue to convene annual commemorative meetings of the Assembly and the Council during the commemoration of the International Day, with the appropriate focus and themes, and to hold a debate on racial profiling and incitement to hatred, including in the context of migration (resolution 71/181).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/181);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 71/181).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 66 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent (A/71/290)

A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/71/399)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (A/71/297)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.39-41, 47, 50 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/482
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolution	71/181

72. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to continue the work already done by previous Special Rapporteurs on the use of mercenaries on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, taking into account the proposal for a new legal definition of a mercenary drafted by the Special Rapporteur in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session. It recalled the holding of the fourth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, expressed satisfaction at the participation of experts, including of the members of the Working Group, as resource persons at the above-mentioned session, and requested the Working Group and other experts to continue their participation during the fifth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group. The Assembly requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as a matter of priority, to publicize the adverse effects of the activities of mercenaries on the right of peoples to self-determination and to render advisory services to affected States. The Assembly requested the Working Group to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its seventy-second session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 71/182).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, and declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since those had resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights. The Assembly requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/183).

At its thirty-third session, the Human Rights Council emphasized its utmost concern about the impact of the activities of private military and security companies on the enjoyment of human rights, in particular when operating in armed conflicts, in privatized prisons and immigration-related detention facilities and in the extractive industries, and noted that private military and security companies and their personnel were rarely held accountable for violations of human rights. The Council requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to consult States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of the resolution and to report its findings to the Assembly at its seventy-second session and to the Council at its thirty-sixth session (Human Rights Council resolution 33/4).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 71/183);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 71/182).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 67)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/71/326)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/71/318)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.40, 41, 47, 48 and 52-54
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/483
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolutions	71/182 and 71/183

73. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 61/106, annexes I and II). The Convention and its Optional Protocol entered into force on 3 May 2008.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-second to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 62/170, 63/192, 64/154, 66/229, 67/160 and 69/142).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the situation of women and girls with disabilities, in consultation with relevant United Nations agencies, taking into account the views of relevant stakeholders and using existing available materials, and to include a segment on the status of the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 70/145).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/145).

International Covenants on Human Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

As at 7 April 2017, 169 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 116 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 84 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; 165 States had ratified or acceded to the

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural and Rights and 22 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions and on its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions, invited the Chairs of the two Committees to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first and seventy-second sessions and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the status of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto, including with regard to all reservations and declarations made, through the United Nations websites (resolution 70/144).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/72/40).

Report of the Committee against Torture

The Committee against Torture held its fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions in Geneva from 25 July to 12 August 2016, from 7 November to 7 December 2016 and from 18 April to 12 May 2017, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture and to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority, invited the Chairs of the Committee and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to present oral reports on the work of the committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-second session and decided to consider at its seventy-second session the reports of the committees (resolution 70/146).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/72/44).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim reports of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment addressing the key role that forensic science played with regard to the obligation of States to effectively investigate and prosecute allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the extraterritorial application of the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment and attendant obligations under international law, encouraged him to continue to include in his recommendations proposals on the prevention and investigation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including its gender-based manifestations, and requested him to continue to consider including in his reports information on the follow-up by States to his recommendations, visits and communications, including progress made and problems encountered, and on other official contacts; called upon all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his tasks, to supply all necessary information requested by him, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up on his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by him to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with him on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations; and decided to consider at its

seventy-second session the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/146).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/146).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the operations of the Fund and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol (resolution 70/146).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/146).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 72 (a))

Reports of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/69/40 and A/70/40)

Report of the Committee against Torture on its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 44 (A/70/44)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim reports of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/69/387 and A/70/303)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.19, 20, 42, 48 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/489/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolutions	70/144 to 70/146

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177, annex). The Convention entered into force on 23 December 2010.

In accordance with article 36 of the Convention, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances submits an annual report on its activities under the Convention to the General Assembly.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 63/186, 64/167, 65/209, 66/160, 67/180, 68/166 and 69/169).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention and the fact that 95 States had signed the

Convention and 56 had ratified or acceded to it, called upon States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and also welcomed the work achieved by the Committee and encouraged all States parties to the Convention to submit their reports, to support and promote the work of the Committee and to implement its recommendations. The Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee and the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-second session and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/160).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances: Supplement No. 56 (A/72/56);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/160).

Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

The General Assembly has considered the question of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies since its fifty-sixth session (resolutions 56/146, 59/181, 63/167, 64/173, 66/153 and 68/161).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a comprehensive updated report, including information on any steps taken by States parties at meetings or conferences of States parties to address the matter of equitable geographic distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies, as well as concrete recommendations on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/152).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/152).

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 60/150, 61/164, 62/154, 63/171, 64/156, 65/224, 66/167, 67/178, 68/169, 69/174 and 70/157).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report that included information provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on steps taken by States to combat intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, as set forth in the resolution (resolution 71/195).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/195).

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135, annex).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues and their special focus on preventing and addressing violence and other serious crimes against persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and on minorities in the criminal justice process; commended the Special Rapporteur for the work that had been done and the important role played in raising the level of awareness of and in giving added visibility to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and for her guiding role in the preparations for and the work of the Forum on Minority Issues, which contributes to efforts to improve cooperation and coordination among all United Nations mechanisms relating to the rights of persons belonging to minorities, and requested the Special Rapporteur to report annually to the Assembly and include recommendations for effective strategies for the better implementation of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including information on activities undertaken by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur, relevant United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders to enhance the implementation of the Declaration and to ensure the realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (resolution 70/166).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues for a period of three years under the same terms as provided for by Council resolution 25/5, in which the Council requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report on his/her activities to the Council and to the General Assembly, including recommendations for effective strategies for the better implementation of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (Human Rights Council resolution 34/6).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/166);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues (resolution 70/166).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-fourth session (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152, 61/156, 62/151, 63/176, 64/160, 65/216, 66/161, 67/165, 68/168, 69/173 and 70/159).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights (resolution 71/197).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/197).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development

(resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157, 61/169, 62/161, 63/178, 64/172, 65/219, 66/155, 67/171, 68/158, 69/181 and 70/155).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at all levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Council to present an oral report and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/192).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/192).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism to continue to make recommendations, in the context of his mandate, with regard to preventing, combating and redressing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of countering terrorism, and to continue to report and engage in interactive dialogues on an annual basis with the Assembly and the Human Rights Council in accordance with their programmes of work. Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Council and to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 70/148).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/148);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (resolution 70/148).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its strong condemnation of all the extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that continue to occur throughout the world; demanded that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions is brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the situation worldwide with regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his or her recommendations for more effective action to combat this phenomenon (resolution 71/198).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (resolution 71/198).

Freedom of religion or belief

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly strongly condemned violence and acts of terrorism, which were increasing in number and intensity, targeting

individuals, including persons belonging to religious minorities, on the basis of or in the name of religion or belief, and any advocacy of hatred based on religion or belief that constituted incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence. The Assembly also expressed deep concern at continued obstacles to the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief and requested the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/196).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (resolution 71/196).

Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its fifty-fourth to fifty-eighth sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 54/160, 55/91, 56/156, 57/204, 58/167, 60/167, 62/155, 64/174, 66/154 and 68/159). At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world and taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 70/156).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/156).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-first session (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155, 61/170, 62/162, 63/179, 64/170, 65/217, 66/156, 67/170, 68/162, 69/180 and 70/151).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights and to include therein more information on the process regarding the discussions of his proposals at the Human Rights Council (resolution 71/193).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (resolution 71/193).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

The General Assembly has considered this question biennially since its fiftieth session (resolutions 50/195, 52/130, 54/167, 56/164, 58/177, 60/168, 62/153, 64/162, 66/165 and 68/180).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement and of the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention, including early warning, and ways to strengthen protection and assistance, as well as durable

solutions for internally displaced persons, including addressing possible obstacles to the exercise of land and property rights for internally displaced persons, and, in the latter regard, to use in his activities the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and also encouraged the Special Rapporteur to continue to advocate the needs of host communities and to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, and to continue to explore the human rights implications and dimensions of disaster-induced internal displacement, with a view to supporting Member States in their efforts to build local resilience and capacity to prevent displacement or to provide assistance and protection to those who are forced to flee; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/165).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (resolution 70/165).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions, biennially at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions and annually thereafter (resolutions 55/107, 56/151, 57/213, 59/193, 61/160, 63/189, 64/157, 65/223, 66/159, 67/175, 68/175, 69/178 and 70/149).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly affirmed that a democratic and equitable international order fostered the full realization of all human rights for all, requested the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and invited the Independent Expert to continue his research into the impact of financial and economic policies pursued by international organizations and other institutions on a democratic and equitable international order, in particular by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (resolution 71/190).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order (resolution 71/190).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165, 61/163, 62/164, 63/187, 64/159, 65/220, 66/158, 67/174, 68/177, 69/177 and 70/154).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in her task, requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue her work, including by examining the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food within her mandate, and invited Governments, relevant United Nations entities, treaty bodies, civil society actors and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of her mandate through, inter alia, the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food (resolution 71/191).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (resolution 71/191).

Situation of human rights defenders

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to take all measures necessary to ensure the rights and safety of human rights defenders who exercise the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association, which are essential for the promotion and protection of human rights, encouraged national human rights institutions to pay due attention to the situation of human rights defenders and requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders to continue to report annually on his or her activities to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council, in accordance with the mandate, and invited the Special Rapporteur to take into account progress on the implementation of the resolution in his or her reporting (resolution 70/161).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (resolution 70/161).

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

The question of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its forty-fourth session. At the forty-ninth session, the title of the item was changed to include the strengthening of the United Nations role and the promotion of democratization. The Assembly considered the question of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections annually from its forty-fourth to fiftieth sessions and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolutions 44/146, 45/150, 46/137, 47/138, 48/131, 49/190, 50/185, 52/129, 54/173, 56/159, 58/180, 60/162, 62/150, 64/155, 66/163 and 68/164).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly commended the electoral assistance provided upon request to Member States by the United Nations and requested that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the evolving needs and legislation of requesting countries; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat with adequate human and financial resources to allow it to carry out its mandate; noted with appreciation the additional efforts being made to enhance cooperation with other international, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate more comprehensive and needs-specific responses to requests for electoral assistance; reiterated the importance of reinforced coordination within and outside the United Nations system, and reaffirmed the clear leadership role within the United Nations system of the United Nations focal point for electoral assistance matters, including in ensuring system-wide coherence and consistency and in strengthening the institutional memory and the development, dissemination and issuance of United Nations electoral assistance policies; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, and on his efforts to enhance support by the Organization for the democratization process in Member States (resolution 70/168).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/168).

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

The Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa was established in Yaoundé in 2001, pursuant to resolution 54/55 A.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the activities of the Subregional Centre, noted with satisfaction the support provided to the Centre by the host country, the increasing activities of the Centre and the improved cooperation between the Centre and the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States and Rwanda, requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, taking note of the organizational change initiative in the Office of the High Commissioner, to continue to provide additional funds and human resources within the existing resources of the Office to enable the Centre to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and in developing a culture of democracy and the rule of law in the Central African subregion and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/167).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/167).

The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists and urged Member States to do their utmost to prevent violence against journalists and to promote a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference. It invited the relevant agencies, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to consider identifying focal points for the exchange of information about the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, in cooperation with Member States and under the overall coordination of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 68/163).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged States to take the opportunity of the proclamation of 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists to raise awareness regarding the issue of the safety of journalists and to launch concrete initiatives in that regard. It requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with relevant entities of the United Nations system, to continue facilitating the implementation of the International Day. It urged Member States to do their utmost to prevent violence against journalists and media workers, to ensure accountability for such acts and to create an enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference. It called upon States to cooperate with relevant United Nations entities, as well as international and regional human rights mechanisms, and to share information on a voluntary basis on the status of investigations into attacks and violence against journalists. It invited relevant United Nations system entities to actively exchange information about the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. The Assembly called upon States to implement more effectively the applicable legal framework for the protection of journalists and media workers and to pay attention to the safety of journalists covering events in which persons are exercising their rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, taking into account their specific role, exposure and vulnerability. It also called upon States to ensure that measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security were in compliance with their obligations under international law and did

not arbitrarily hinder the work and safety of journalists. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session and to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-seventh session on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (resolution 70/162).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/162).

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region

The United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region was established in Qatar in 2009, pursuant to resolution 60/153.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the request contained in its resolution 67/162 and endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to strengthen the Centre, with the costs to be borne by the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, in order to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the Centre (resolution 68/241).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the successful assistance that the Centre had provided through human rights capacity-building activities, technical assistance programmes and training programmes. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/171).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/171).

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly first considered this question at its thirty-third session, in 1978 (resolution 33/46).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide support to national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles as they engage with relevant United Nations mechanisms and processes, with full respect for their respective mandates, and with a view to enabling their most effective contributions, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for holding international and regional meetings of national institutions, including meetings of the International Coordinating Committee, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/163).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/163).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-first session (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224, 58/170, 59/187, 60/156, 61/168, 62/160, 63/180, 64/171, 65/218, 66/152, 67/169, 68/160, 69/179 and 70/153).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that it was one of the purposes of the United Nations and the responsibility of all Member States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and requested the Secretary-General to consult States and intergovernmental and

non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as on obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and genuine dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council (resolution 71/194).

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly has considered this question since its forty-fifth session (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149, 54/174, 55/104, 56/153, 57/203, 58/168, 59/190, 62/165, 64/158, 66/157 and 68/176).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to present further practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 70/150).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/150).

The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit at its seventy-second session the report requested in resolution 69/168, recalled its request made in the same resolution that the Secretary-General report in particular on the obstacles encountered by States in implementing the resolution, as well as on best practices in the work and functioning of ombudsman, mediator and other human rights institutions, and requested him to seek the views of States and other relevant stakeholders, in particular ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, as well as civil society, in that regard, and to formulate recommendations in his report on how to establish or strengthen such institutions (resolution 71/200).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 69/168 and 71/200).

Human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly affirmed that the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation as components of the right to an adequate standard of living were essential for the full enjoyment of the right to life and all human rights, welcomed Sustainable Development Goal 6 on ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, which includes important dimensions related to the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, also welcomed the work of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its seventy-second session (resolution 70/169).

At its thirty-third session, the Human Rights Council extended, for a period of three years, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation as set out in Council resolutions 7/22 and 16/2 and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report on an annual basis to the Council and to

submit an annual report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 33/10).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (Human Rights Council resolution 33/10).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 72 (b))

Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances on its seventh and eighth sessions: Supplement No. 56 (A/70/56)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies (A/70/257)

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/70/261)

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (A/70/255)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/70/271)

The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (A/70/290)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/70/306)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/70/347)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/70/405)

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region (A/70/414)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Reports of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues (A/69/266 and A/70/212)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/70/203)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (A/70/297)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/70/304)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/70/334)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/70/371)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.21-34 (jointly with sub-item (c)), 35, 36, 43-46, 48-50, 52, 53, 55 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/489/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolutions	70/148, 70/150, 70/152, 70/156, 70/160 to 70/163, 70/165 to 70/169 and 70/171

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 68 (b))

Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances on its ninth and tenth sessions: Supplement No. 56 (A/71/56)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/71/271)

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/71/278)

Towards the full realization of an inclusive and accessible United Nations for persons with disabilities (A/71/344 and Corr.1)

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief (A/71/369)

Note by the Secretariat on the report of the Secretary-General on the right to development (A/71/319)

Note by the Secretary-General on the role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/71/273)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues (A/71/254)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/71/269)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/71/279)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/71/281)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/71/282)

Report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order (A/71/286)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (A/71/287)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/71/302)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (A/71/314)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/71/372)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/71/384)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.22-35 (jointly with sub-item (c)), 36-38, 46-48, 50-52, 54 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/484/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolutions	71/190 to 71/198 and 71/200

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chair of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its seventy-second session, to that end requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report his findings and recommendations, as well as to report on the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 71/202).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/202);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 71/202).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly expressed serious concern over the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran and called upon the Government to deepen its engagement with international human rights mechanisms, including by cooperating fully with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by accepting the repeated requests made by the Special Rapporteur to visit the country in order to carry out the mandate. The Assembly strongly encouraged the relevant mandate holders to pay particular attention to, with a view to investigating and reporting on, the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including options and recommendations to improve its implementation (resolution 71/204).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further period of one year and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of the mandate to the Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session (Human Rights Council resolution 34/23).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/204);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Human Rights Council resolution 34/23).

Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine)

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a dedicated thematic report on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol in accordance with the existing mandate and within the existing resources of the human rights monitoring mission in Ukraine, which is currently funded by voluntary contributions, and decided to continue its consideration of the matter at its seventy-second session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights" (resolution 71/205).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 68 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/71/374)

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/71/439)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/71/402)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/71/418)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.46, 48, 49 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/484/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolutions	71/202, 71/204 and 71/205

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-ninth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166 and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534, 61/530, 62/533, 63/535, 64/537, 65/537, 66/538, 67/538, 68/535, 69/535 and 70/534).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 71/536).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/72/36).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 68 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/71/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.19-21 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/484/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Decision	71/536

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

74. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Assistance in cases of natural disaster" (resolution 2034 (XX)).

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in plenary meeting (resolution 48/162, annex II, sect. F).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/217, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123, 61/133, 62/95, 63/138, 64/77, 65/132, 66/117, 67/85, 68/101, 69/133 and 70/104).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly strongly urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of national and international humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel,

which are essential to the continuation and successful implementation of United Nations operations. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/129).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/129).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 69)

Report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/71/395)

Draft resolution	A/71/L.34 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.56 and 57 (jointly with sub-items (a) to (d))
Resolution	71/129

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124, 61/134, 62/94, 63/139, 64/76, 65/133, 66/119, 67/87, 68/102, 69/135 and 70/106).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly encouraged closer cooperation between development and humanitarian actors, in coordination with Member States, to ensure that all relevant actors work together towards common results with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over multiple years. The Assembly encouraged States that are parties to an armed conflict to take all measures necessary to enhance the protection of civilians and emphasized their responsibility to comply with the relevant obligations under international law to end impunity. The Assembly recognized the important role that women can play as first responders and encouraged Member States, the United Nations and other relevant humanitarian organizations to support women's leadership and participation in the planning and implementation of response strategies, including by strengthening partnerships and building the capacities of national and local institutions, including national and local women's organizations, and other civil society actors, as appropriate. The Assembly called upon all Member States and invited the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to consider increasing their voluntary contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund in order to achieve an annual funding level of $1 billion by 2018 and to continue to reinforce and strengthen the Fund as the global emergency response fund. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its 2017 session, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and on measures taken to address further the insufficient diversity in geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the humanitarian staff of the Secretariat and other

United Nations humanitarian agencies and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 71/127).

Documents for the seventy-second session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolution 71/127);

(b) Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 71/127).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly introduced this item at its fifty-fourth session, at the request of the Group of 77 and China, and has considered it annually since then (resolutions 54/233, 55/163, 56/103, 57/152, 58/25, 59/212, 60/125, 61/131, 62/92, 63/141, 64/251, 65/264, 66/227, 67/231, 68/103, 69/243 and 70/107).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to move from reactive to more proactive risk-based, all-hazards and all-of-society approaches, such as the promotion of ex ante investments to prevent disaster risks and build resilience, the promotion of environmental and spatial measures and the integration of lessons from past disasters, as well as awareness of new risks, into future planning. The Assembly urged the United Nations, relevant humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen the capacity and resilience of Member States, including through the application of new science and technology and through investments in the context of disasters and climate change. The Assembly encouraged Member States to develop or enhance forecast-based preparedness systems and the coordination of existing networks, ensure that comprehensive procedures are in place and make resources available for actions in anticipation of natural disasters. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters, to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session and to include in his report recommendations on how to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in ways supportive of the transition from relief to development (resolution 71/128).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/128).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 69 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/71/82-E/2016/60)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/71/329)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/71/336)

Outcome of the World Humanitarian Summit (A/71/353)

Draft resolutions	A/71/L.32 and Add.1 and A/71/L.33 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.56 and 57 (jointly with item 69 and sub-items (b) to (d))
Resolutions	71/127 and 71/128

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to seventieth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126, 61/135, 62/93, 63/140, 64/125, 65/134, 66/118, 67/86, 68/100, 69/242 and 70/108).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people and an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 71/126).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/126).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 69 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/87-E/2016/67
Draft resolution	A/71/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.56 and 57 (jointly with item 69 and sub-items (a), (c) and (d))
Resolution	71/126

F. Promotion of justice and international law

75. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016 (decision 71/509).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/72/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 70)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/71/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/71/339)

Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.34 and 35
Decision	71/509

76. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993). Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to twenty-second annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506, 61/506, 62/506, 63/506, 64/506, 65/507, 66/512, 67/508, 68/509, 69/508 and 70/506).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the twenty-third annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016 (decision 71/510).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twenty-fourth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 71)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twenty-third annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/71/263-S/2016/670)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.44 (jointly with item 129)
Decision	71/510

77. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth

session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries was held which adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/10). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

Since its sixtieth session, the General Assembly has invited the Court to submit, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, annual reports on its activities. At its sixtieth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly welcomed the reports of the Court for 2004 to 2016 (resolutions 60/29, 61/15, 62/12, 63/21, 64/9, 65/12, 66/262, 67/295, 68/305, 69/279, 70/264 and 71/253).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court;

(ii) Expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 72)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (A/71/346)

Expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (A/71/349)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2015/16 (A/71/342)

Draft resolution	A/71/L.49 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.37, 38 and 68
Resolution	71/253

78. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994. As at 1 March 2017, there were 168 parties, including the European Union.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of part XI of the Convention entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 1 March 2017, there were 150 parties, including the European Union. The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks entered into force on 11 December 2001. As at 1 March 2017, there were 85 parties, including the European Union.

Since 1984, the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention, as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/33, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222, 62/215, 63/111, 64/71, 65/37 A and B, 66/231, 67/5, 67/78, 68/70, 69/245, 69/292, 70/226, 70/235 and 71/257). The Assembly also considered fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105, 62/177, 63/112, 64/72, 65/38, 66/68, 67/79, 68/71, 69/109, 70/75 and 71/123).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to designate 2 May as World Tuna Day and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance (resolution 71/124).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process ("Informal Consultative Process") in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, and invited the Secretary-

General to establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on oceans and coastal issues within the United Nations system (resolution 57/141).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction ("Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group") (resolution 59/24).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects ("Regular Process"), would be overseen and guided by an Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the Assembly, composed of Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to designate the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to provide secretariat support to the Regular Process, including its established institutions (resolution 65/37 A).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to initiate, within the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, a process with a view to ensuring that the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction effectively addressed those issues by identifying gaps and ways forward, including through the implementation of existing instruments and the possible development of a multilateral agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (resolution 66/231).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly approved the revised terms of reference for the work of UN-Oceans, with a revised mandate, as annexed to resolution 68/70.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to develop an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, and also decided to establish, prior to holding an intergovernmental conference, a Preparatory Committee, to make substantive recommendations to the General Assembly on the elements of a draft text of an international legally binding instrument under the Convention, taking into account the various reports of the Co-Chairs on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 69/292).

At its seventieth session, the Assembly decided to launch the second cycle of the Regular Process; requested the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to continue the consideration of lessons learned from the first cycle of the Regular Process with a view to the implementation of the second cycle, including by inviting Member States, observers and other participants in the Working Group, through the Co-Chairs, to contribute by sending their views in writing to the Bureau and convening one or more informal open meetings with Member States, observers and other participants in the Working Group. It requested the Secretary-General to convene the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole from 3 to 9 August 2016, with a view to providing recommendations to the General Assembly on the follow-up to the assessment, the implementation of the second cycle of the Regular Process, including its budget and duration, and any adjustments that might be necessary in the light of lessons learned from the first cycle, including with regard to resource requirements and taking into full consideration the discussions on lessons learned and the way forward; and decided that the meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole would continue to be coordinated by two co-Chairs.

At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the High-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development from 5 to 9 June 2017, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (resolution 70/226), and adopted a resolution on modalities for the Conference (resolution 70/303).

At its seventy-first session, the Assembly recalled its resolution 69/292, entitled "Development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction", and acknowledged the rich discussions and exchange of views at the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Committee established by resolution 69/292, held from 28 March to 8 April and from 26 August to 9 September 2016. The Assembly endorsed the recommendations adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole at its seventh meeting; reaffirmed the importance of the First Global Integrated Marine Assessment as the outcome of the first cycle of the Regular Process; recalled its decision to launch the second cycle of the Regular Process, and stressed the importance of its successful implementation; and decided that the second cycle of the Regular Process would cover five years, from 2016 to 2020, and that the Ad Hoc Working Group would facilitate the delivery of the outputs of the second cycle as outlined in the programme of work for the period 2017-2020 for the second cycle of the Regular Process. It requested the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to put into practice the decisions and guidance of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole during the intersessional period, including by providing oversight of the delivery of the programme of work for the period 2017-2020 for the second cycle of the Regular Process and to develop a mechanism to establish a Pool of Experts for the second cycle of the Regular Process, including by inviting individuals who served in the Pool of Experts during the first cycle of the Regular Process to indicate to the secretariat of the Regular Process whether they would be interested in serving in the Pool of Experts for the second cycle. It invited the Group of Experts and other relevant partners to begin working on the programme of work for the period 2017-2020 for the second cycle of the Regular Process as soon as possible, and encouraged the Group of Experts to extend an invitation to the members of the Group of Experts as well as members of the Pool of Experts of the first cycle of the Regular Process, as appropriate, to contribute to the drafting and review of the technical abstract(s). It invited States to designate, by 31 May 2017, national focal points to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the period 2017-2020 for the second cycle of the Regular Process, in particular with respect to the nomination process for additional experts to the Pool of Experts, swift communication between the scientific community, the Group of Experts, the Pool of Experts, the Bureau and the secretariat of the Regular Process and awareness-raising. The Assembly expressed its appreciation for the written information prepared by the Secretary-General in reviewing the resource requirements for the period 2017-2020 for the second cycle of the Regular Process pursuant to the request made in paragraph 285 of resolution 70/235, requested the Secretary-General to secure the necessary resources, including the option of the regular budget of the Organization, for the programme of work for the period 2017-2020 for the second cycle of the Regular Process, as adopted by the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole, in accordance with established procedures and within the respective purview of relevant bodies and to convene, in 2017, two meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of no more than five days total duration, one on 17 and 18 April 2017 to consider the Technical Abstracts in accordance with the programme of work for the period 2017-2020 for the second cycle of the Regular Process, and another from 6 to 8 September 2017. The

Assembly decided to continue the Informal Consultative Process for the next two years, in accordance with resolution 54/33; requested the Secretary-General to convene the eighteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, in New York from 15 to 19 May 2017; and decided that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea, the Informal Consultative Process would focus its discussions at its eighteenth meeting, in 2017, on the theme "The effects of climate change on oceans" and at its nineteenth meeting, in 2018, on the theme "Anthropogenic underwater noise". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the twenty-seventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in New York from 12 to 16 June 2017. The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, as an interim measure and subject to the availability of funds in the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7 for facilitating the participation of members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission, following the allocation of the required funds to cover the costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance of the members of the Commission from developing States for the sessions of the Commission in 2017, to reimburse those members for the costs of medical travel insurance from that trust fund on a session-by-session basis and subject to a reasonable limit that the Secretary-General shall determine, based on the information regarding medical travel insurance available to him. The Assembly took note of the written information, provided by the Secretary-General in response to the request in paragraph 81 of resolution 69/245, on options for mechanisms to provide medical insurance coverage to members of the Commission, including costs, and expressed its intention to continue to consider these and other options and, if necessary, to further review the terms of reference for the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7 for the purpose of facilitating the participation of members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission. It approved the convening by the Secretary-General of the forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions of the Commission, in New York, from 30 January to 17 March 2017, from 24 July to 8 September 2017 and from 16 October to 1 December 2017, respectively. It reaffirmed its decision to review the terms of reference for the work of UN-Oceans at its seventy-second session in the light of the work of UN-Oceans. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for consideration by the Assembly at its seventy-second session on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution, and to prepare a separate section of the report on the topic that is the focus of the eighteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process (resolution 71/257, sects. III, VII, X, XII, XIV and XVII).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/257);

(b) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, at its eighth meeting (resolutions 65/37 A and 71/257);

(c) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Informal Consultative Process at its eighteenth meeting (resolutions 54/33 and 71/257).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 73 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (A/71/74 and Add.1)

Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (A/71/362)

Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its seventeenth meeting (A/71/204)

Report of the twenty-sixth Meeting of States Parties (SPLOS/303)

Draft resolution	A/71/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.54 and 55 (jointly with item 73 and sub-item (b)) and 68
Resolution	71/257

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2018 a thirteenth round of informal consultations of States parties to the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks ("the Agreement"). In this regard, it also requested the Secretary-General to invite States parties and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to propose specific issues to be considered at the thirteenth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement and bring those proposals to the attention of the informal consultations concerning the annual resolution of the Assembly on sustainable fisheries through its Coordinator. The Assembly decided to conduct in 2020 a further review of the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 156, 171, 175, 177 to 188 and 219 of resolution 71/123, with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the measures therein and to make further recommendations, where necessary, and also decided to precede that review with a two-day workshop. The Assembly further decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session and to consider the possibility of including this sub-item in future provisional agendas on a biennial basis (resolution 71/123).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 73 (b))

Letter dated 9 September 2016 from the moderator of the workshop to discuss the implementation of paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72 and paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 on sustainable fisheries, addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems

and the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/71/377)

Letter dated 19 September 2016 from the President of the resumed Review Conference on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/71/391)

Report of the resumed Review Conference on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, Prepared by the President of the Conference (A/CONF.210/2016/5)

Draft resolution	A/71/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.54 and 55 (jointly with item 73 and sub-item (a))
Resolution	71/123

79. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects (resolution 61/29). The Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in 2007 and 2008 (A/62/54 and A/63/54).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second to seventieth sessions (resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110, 65/20, 66/93, 67/88, 68/105, 69/114 and 70/114).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly expressed its concern with respect to all alleged crimes on the part of United Nations officials and experts on mission, including allegations of fraud, corruption, and other financial crimes, and urged the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that his zero-tolerance policy for criminal activities is made known to all United Nations officials and experts on mission at all levels. It also reaffirmed various measures adopted in previous resolutions aimed at ensuring the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission. The Assembly requested that the Secretariat take all appropriate measures to continue to ensure that all personnel, as well as United Nations officials, are properly vetted by the States contributing personnel and by the Organization for any prior misconduct while serving with the United Nations. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek, from all States that have notified the United Nations with respect to investigations or prosecutions of crimes allegedly committed by

United Nations officials or experts on mission, updates on the status of their investigations or prosecutions, and urged States to provide the Secretary-General with periodic updates on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16 of resolution 70/114. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare and keep updated a report containing a compilation and a summary table of national provisions, based on information received from Member States since 2007, regarding the establishment of jurisdiction over their nationals whenever they serve as United Nations officials or experts on mission, in relation to crimes as known in their existing national criminal laws, particularly those of a serious nature, and in this regard took note of the questionnaire distributed by the Secretariat to all Member States to assist in this process. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report setting out all relevant existing United Nations policies and procedures of the United Nations system regarding the credible allegations brought to the attention of States by the United Nations and the investigations or prosecutions of which States have notified the United Nations. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve reporting methods and expand the scope of reporting, by providing information on the allegations referred to in the resolution on this item, as well as information received from States on their handling of the allegations pursuant to resolutions on the item on all referrals since 1 July 2007, limited to the United Nations entity involved, the year of referral, the dates of follow-up requests from the Secretary-General, information about the type of crime and summary of allegations, status of investigations, prosecutorial and disciplinary actions taken, including with respect to individuals concerned who had left the duty mission or the service of the United Nations, any requests for waivers of immunity, as applicable, and information on jurisdictional, evidentiary or other obstacles to prosecution, while protecting the privacy of the victims as well as respecting the privacy and rights of those subject to the allegations. The Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/134).

Documents for the seventy-second session: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/134).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 75)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/167
Summary records	A/C.6/71/SR.8, 9 and 33
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/506
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Resolution	71/134

80. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fiftieth session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal

legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

For the current composition of the Commission, see decisions 64/405, 67/406 and 70/405.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law. It commended the Commission for the finalization and adoption of the Model Law on Secured Transactions, the 2016 Notes on Organizing Arbitral Proceedings and the Technical Notes on Online Dispute Resolution. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to operate, through the secretariat of the Commission, the repository of published information under the Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration, in accordance with article 8 of the Rules, as a pilot project until the end of 2017, to be funded entirely by voluntary contributions. The Assembly took note with interest of the decisions taken by the Commission with regard to its future work and the progress made by the Commission in its work in several areas (resolution 71/135).

At the same session, the General Assembly recommended that all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when revising or adopting legislation relevant to secured transactions (resolution 71/136); the use of the 2016 Notes, including by parties to arbitration, arbitral tribunals and arbitral institutions, as well as for academic and training purposes with respect to international commercial dispute settlement (resolution 71/137); and that all States and other stakeholders use the Technical Notes in designing and implementing online dispute resolution systems for cross-border commercial transactions (resolution 71/138).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fiftieth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/72/17).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 76)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-ninth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/71/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/71/SR.11, 12, 19 and 24
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/507
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Resolution	71/135

81. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)), to contribute towards a better knowledge of international law as a means of strengthening international peace and security and of promoting friendly relations and cooperation among States. The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme annually until its twenty-sixth session, biennially until its sixty-fourth session and annually thereafter (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550

(XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73, 60/19, 62/62, 64/113, 65/25, 66/97, 67/91, 68/110, 69/117 and 70/116).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that resources had been provided under the programme budget for the organization of the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law on an annual basis and the further development of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law. The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the activities specified in his reports on this item and to award additional fellowships for the training courses from available resources under the programme budget and from voluntary contributions. It also authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of one scholarship in 2017 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, taking note of paragraph 8 of resolution 69/117 and paragraph 4 of resolution 70/116. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to include resources under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 for the International Law Fellowship Programme, the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, for Asia-Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean each year and for the continuation and further development of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law. It reiterated its appreciation for the efforts that were undertaken by the Office of Legal Affairs to bring up to date the United Nations legal publications, in particular the desktop publishing initiative undertaken by the Codification Division from 2003 to 2013, and its recommendation that the necessary resources be made available to resume this successful initiative; and expressed its appreciation for the preparation of the International Law Handbook. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance in 2017 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance, to submit recommendations regarding the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 71/139).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/139).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 77)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/432
Summary records	A/C.6/71/SR.17, 18, 30 and 32
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/508
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Resolution	71/139

82. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-ninth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter of the United Nations and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The most recent election was held at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly (decision 71/404), and the next election will be held at the seventy-sixth session.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the completion of the second reading of the draft articles on the protection of persons in the event of disasters with the adoption of an entire set of draft articles on the topic, the first reading of the draft conclusions on identification of customary international law with the adoption of an entire set of draft conclusions on the topic and the first reading of the draft conclusions on subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties with the adoption of an entire set of draft conclusions on the topic, and recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme. The Assembly drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their comments and observations by 1 January 2018 on the draft conclusions on the topics "Identification of customary international law" and "Subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties", both of which were adopted on first reading by the Commission at its sixty-eighth session. The Assembly noted the inclusion of the topics "The settlement of international disputes to which international organizations are parties" and "Succession of States in respect of State responsibility" in the long-term programme of work of the Commission, as well as the recommendation of the Commission that the potential topics identified in the memorandum by the Secretariat concerning "Possible topics for consideration taking into account the review of the list of topics established in 1996 in the light of subsequent developments" be further considered by the Working Group on the Long-term Programme of Work at the sixty-ninth session of the Commission. The Assembly recalled that the seat of the Commission is at the United Nations Office at Geneva and took note of the comments of the International Law Commission on the possibility of holding one half session in the next quinquennium in New York, as presented in paragraphs 325 to 326 of its report. It endorsed the recommendation that the first part of the seventieth session of the Commission be held in New York, which will coincide with the commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the Commission. The Assembly welcomed the efforts of the Secretariat in seeking to ensure timely and efficient processing of the documents of the International Law Commission, and encouraged the Secretariat to institutionalize the experimental measures taken during the sixty-eighth session of the Commission to streamline the editing of those documents. The Assembly took note of paragraphs 338 to 340 of the report of the International Law Commission, recalled the paramount importance of multilingualism as set forth in resolution 69/324 on multilingualism, and underlined the importance of having the documents of the Commission published in due time in the six official languages of the United Nations, and to this end encouraged special rapporteurs to submit their reports within the time limits specified by the Secretariat (resolution 71/140).

At the same session, the Assembly took note of the draft articles on the protection of persons in the event of disasters, presented by the Commission, and invited

Governments to submit comments concerning the recommendation by the Commission to elaborate a convention on the basis of these articles (resolution 71/141).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-ninth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/72/10).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 78)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-eighth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/71/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/71/20-30 and 33
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/509
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Resolution	71/140

83. Expulsion of Aliens

At its sixty-ninth session, in 2014, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on the expulsion of aliens together with a recommendation, in paragraph 42, that the Assembly: (a) take note of the draft articles on the expulsion of aliens in a resolution, annex the articles to the resolution and encourage their widest possible dissemination; and (b) consider, at a later stage, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. The Assembly welcomed the conclusion of the work of the Commission on the expulsion of aliens, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its continuing contribution to the codification and progressive development of international law, took note of the recommendation of the International Law Commission contained in paragraph 42 of its report and decided that the consideration of this recommendation would be continued at the seventy-second session (resolution 69/119).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.19-27 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/498
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/119

84. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

The item entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/122, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23, 61/38, 62/69, 63/127, 64/115, 65/31, 66/101, 67/96, 68/115, 69/122 and 70/117).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2017, to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which may be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 2017, including strengthening the relationship and cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations or arrangements in the peaceful settlement of disputes; and to continue to consider, on a priority basis, ways and means of improving its working methods and enhancing its efficiency with a view to identifying widely acceptable measures for future implementation. The Assembly endorsed the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee at its 2016 session and called upon the Special Committee to consider these in an appropriate, substantive manner and framework. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 71/146).

At the same session, the General Assembly solemnly commended the International Court of Justice for the important role that it had played over the past 70 years in adjudicating disputes among States (resolution 71/147).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 21 February to 1 March 2017.

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/72/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (resolution 71/146);

(ii) Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 71/146).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 83)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/71/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/71/166)

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/71/202)

Summary records	A/C.6/71/SR.15, 16, 30, 32 and 33
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/514
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Resolution	71/146

85. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). The Assembly considered the item from its sixty-first to its seventieth sessions (resolutions 61/39, 62/70, 63/128, 64/116, 65/32, 66/102, 67/1, 67/97, 68/116, 69/123 and 70/118).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, encouraged the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to accord high priority to rule of law activities and reaffirmed its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It recognized the role of multilateral treaty processes in advancing the rule of law, reaffirmed its support for the annual treaty event organized by the Secretary-General and welcomed the organization of workshops on treaty practice by the Secretariat. The Assembly commended the Secretary-General for his review of the regulations giving effect to Article 102 of the Charter and requested him to further elaborate on these regulations by preparing a report on the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102. The Assembly stressed the need to update the *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-*

General as Depositary of Multilateral Treaties in the light of new developments and practices. It recalled the commitment of Member States to take all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all, including legal aid, and encouraged further dialogue and the sharing of national practices and expertise in strengthening the rule of law through access to justice, including with regard to the provision of birth registration for all, appropriate registration and documentation of refugees, migrants, asylum seekers and stateless persons, and legal aid, where appropriate, in both criminal and civil proceedings, and in that regard recognized the role of knowledge and technology, including in judicial systems, and stressed the importance of promoting the sharing of national practices and of inclusive dialogue. The Assembly invited Member States to focus their comments in the upcoming Sixth Committee debate on the subtopic "Ways and means to further disseminate international law to strengthen the rule of law". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, in a timely manner, his next annual report on United Nations rule of law activities, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 63/128, addressing, in a balanced manner, the national and international dimensions of the rule of law (resolution 71/148).

Documents for the seventy-second session: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/148).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 84)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (A/71/169)

Summary records	A/C.6/71/SR.4-8 and 33
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/515
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Resolution	71/148

86. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2009, at the request of the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf of the Group of African States (A/63/237/Rev.1). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 64/117, 65/33, 66/103, 67/98, 68/117, 69/124 and 70/119).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited Member States and relevant observers, as appropriate, to submit information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the relevant applicable international treaties and their national legal rules and judicial practice, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report based on such information and observations. The Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee would continue its consideration of the item, without prejudice to the consideration of the topic and related issues in other forums of the United Nations, and that a working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at the seventy-second session of the Assembly to continue to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction. The Assembly decided that the working group would be open to all Member States and that relevant observers to the

Assembly would be invited to participate in the work of the working group (resolution 71/149).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/149).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/111
Summary records	A/C.6/71/SR.13-15, 31 and 32
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/516
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Resolution	71/149

87. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties

At its sixty-sixth session, in 2011, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session", considered chapter VI of the report of the Commission which contained the draft articles on effects of armed conflicts on treaties together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. The Assembly took note of the articles, the text of which was annexed to resolution 66/99, and commended them to the attention of Governments without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action (resolution 66/99).

At its sixty-ninth session, in 2014, the General Assembly once again commended the articles on the effects of armed conflicts on treaties to the attention of Governments without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action. It requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit written comments on any future action regarding the articles. The Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, with a view to examining, inter alia, the question of the form that might be given to the articles (resolution 69/125).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/125).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 84)

Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.18, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/504
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/125

88. Responsibility of international organizations

At its sixty-sixth session, in 2011, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session", considered chapter V of the report of the Commission, which contained

the draft articles on responsibility of international organizations together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. The Assembly took note of the articles, the text of which was annexed to resolution 66/100, and commended them to the attention of Governments and international organizations without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action (resolution 66/100).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments and international organizations to submit their written comments on any future action regarding the articles. It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare an initial compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles and to invite Governments and international organizations to submit information on their practice in that regard. It further requested him to submit that material to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 69/126).

Documents for the seventy-second session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Compilation of decisions of international courts and tribunals (A/72/81);

(b) Comments and information received from Governments and international organizations (A/72/80).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 85)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/69/18, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/505
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/126

G. Disarmament

90. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Agency for 2015 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the seventy-first session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 71/158).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2016 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 88)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2015 and the prepared statement by the Director General of the Agency introducing the report (A/71/322)

Draft resolution	A/71/L.35 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.61 and 62
Resolution	71/158

91. Reduction of military budgets

(a) Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was first considered under the item entitled "Reduction of the military budget of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries", included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly considered the item and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fifth to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3254 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, 33/67, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A and B, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 A and B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25 and decisions 47/418, 55/414, 59/512, 61/513, 63/516, 65/514, 67/513 and 69/513).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the seventy-first session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States (resolution 60/44).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General, by 30 April annually, with a report on their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available, and requested the Secretary-General, within available resources, to circulate annually a note verbale to Member States detailing which reports on military expenditures were submitted and are available online, to provide, upon request, technical assistance to Member States lacking the capacity to report data and to encourage Member States to voluntarily provide bilateral assistance to other Member States, and encouraged Member States to continue to provide the Secretary-General with their views and suggestions on

ways and means to improve the future functioning of and broadened participation in the standardized reporting system (resolution 70/21).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 88 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/139 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12 and 14-26
Report of the First Committee	A/70/451
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/21

92. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to continue his informal consultations with the members of the Committee and to report through the Committee to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 70/22).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/72/29).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/70/29)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12 and 14-26
Report of the First Committee	A/70/452
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/22

93. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86 and 49/138).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly welcomed with special satisfaction the adoption by the African leaders of the final text of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) and decided to include in the provisional

agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty" (resolution 50/78). The item was considered at its fifty-first session, biennially between its fifty-second and sixty-fourth sessions and annually from its sixty-fifth session (resolutions 51/53, 52/46, 54/48, 56/17, 58/30, 60/49, 62/15, 64/24, 65/39, 66/23, 67/26, 68/25, 69/26 and 70/23).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty as soon as possible, and called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 71/26).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 90)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/442
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolution	71/26

94. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-eighth, fifty-first, fifty-fourth, fifty-seventh, sixtieth, sixty-third and sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 31/74, 32/84 A and B, S-10/2, para. 77, 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149, 36/89, 37/77 A and B, 38/182, 39/62, 40/90, 41/56, 42/35, 43/72, 45/66, 48/61, 51/37, 54/44, 57/50, 60/46, 63/36 and 66/21 and decision S-12/24).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to keep the matter under review; called upon all States, immediately following any recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the Assembly (resolution 69/27).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/72/27).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.2-24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/433
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/27

95. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 43/77 A). The Assembly considered the item at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 44/118 A, 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to seventieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60, 60/45, 61/54, 62/17, 63/37, 64/25, 65/41, 66/24, 67/27, 68/243, 69/28 and 70/237).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the commencement of the work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, established by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 70/237, which should continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them and how international law applies to the use of information and communications technologies by States, as well as norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviour of States, confidence-building measures and capacity-building and relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems, and submit a report on the results of the study to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/28).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (resolution 71/28).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 93)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/172
Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26

Report of the First Committee	A/71/445
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolution	71/28

96. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to seventieth sessions (resolutions 3263 (XXIX), 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63, 60/52, 61/56, 62/18, 63/38, 64/26, 65/42, 66/25, 67/28, 68/27, 69/29 and 70/24).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/29).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/29).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/135 (Part I) and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/446
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolution	71/29

97. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-third to seventieth sessions (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64, 60/53, 61/57, 62/19, 63/39, 64/27, 65/43, 66/26, 67/29, 68/28, 69/30 and 70/25).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to

reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 71/30).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/72/27).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 95)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/71/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/447
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolution	71/30

98. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

(a) Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 36/97 C, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A and B, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65, 60/54, 61/58, 62/20, 63/40, 64/28, 65/44, 66/27, 67/30, 68/29, 69/31 and 70/26).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under the agenda item as early as possible during its 2017 session and urged States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter (resolution 71/31).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/72/27).

(b) No first placement of weapons in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Russian Federation (A/69/192). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions (resolutions 69/32 and 70/27).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly urged an early commencement of substantive work based on the updated draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects introduced by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament in 2008, under the agenda item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space", and encouraged all States, especially spacefaring nations, to consider the possibility of upholding as appropriate a political commitment not to be the first to place weapons in outer space (resolution 71/32).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 96)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/448
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolutions	71/31 and 71/32

99. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session", decided to include the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/77 A). The Assembly considered the item at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 44/118 A and B, 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question, under the item entitled "Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament", at its fifty-first to sixty-first and sixty-third to seventieth sessions (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33, 59/62, 60/51 and 61/55 and decisions 63/518, 64/514, 65/516, 66/515, 67/515, 68/516, 69/515 and 70/514).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session (decision 71/514).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 97)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/449
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Decision	71/514

100. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fourteenth, sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 1378 (XIV), 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to

V, 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59, 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82, 60/226, 61/59 to 61/89, 62/22 to 62/48, 63/41 to 63/73, 63/240, 64/29, 64/30, 64/32 to 64/34, 64/37, 64/38, 64/41 to 64/44, 64/46 to 64/50, 64/53 to 64/55, 64/57, 65/45 to 65/77, 66/28 to 66/52 and 67/31 to 67/62, 67/234 A and B, 68/30 to 68/56, 69/33 to 69/67 and 70/28 to 70/60; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519, 61/515, 62/513, 62/514, 63/519, 63/520, 64/515, 64/516, 65/517, 66/516 to 66/518, 67/516 to 67/518, 68/517 to 68/518, 69/516 to 69/518 and 70/551).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly adopted 32 resolutions and 3 decisions under the item (resolutions 71/33 to 71/72, 71/258 and 71/259 and decisions 71/515 to 71/517).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination, in New York from 27 to 31 March and from 15 June to 7 July 2017, with the participation and contribution of international organizations and civil society representatives, also decided that the conference should submit a report on its progress to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the support necessary to convene the conference (resolution 71/258).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly called for further practical steps to be taken to decrease the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems, and urged States to update the Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/53).

Also at its seventy-first session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on their national legislation, regulations and procedures on the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology, and requested the Secretary-General to make that information accessible to Member States (resolution 71/68).

(a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 36/97 G). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices" (resolution 48/75 L), which was considered at its forty-ninth session (no proposal was put forward). The Assembly also considered the subject, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", at its fifty-third and fifty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 53/77 I, 55/33 Y, 56/24 J, 57/80, 58/57 and 59/81).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices" (resolution 64/29), which was considered at its sixty-fifth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 65/65, 66/44, 67/53 and 70/39 and decisions 68/518 and 69/516).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a high-level fissile material cut-off treaty expert preparatory group to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of a future non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and requested the Chair of that group to organize, in New York, two two-day informal consultative meetings, the first of which was to be convened in 2017 (resolution 71/259).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Nuclear disarmament

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (resolution 41/59 F), which was considered at its forty-second to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and fiftieth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 42/38 H, 43/75 E, 44/116 D, 45/58 D, 50/70 P, 51/45 O, 52/38 L, 53/77 X, 54/54 P, 55/33 T, 56/24 R, 57/79, 58/56, 59/77, 60/70, 61/78, 62/42, 63/46, 64/53, 65/56, 66/51, 67/60, 68/47, 69/48 and 70/52).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2017 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time, called for the convening, no later than 2018, of a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/63).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/63).

(c) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon States conducting nuclear explosions to provide data with regard to the date, time, location, geological characteristics and yield of such explosions to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding 12 months (resolution 41/59 N).

The sub-item entitled "Notification of nuclear tests" was considered at the forty-second to seventieth sessions.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide to the Secretary-General such data referred to in resolution 41/59 N (resolution 42/38 C).

At the seventy-first session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (resolution 43/75 B), which was

considered at its forty-fourth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 44/116 L, 45/58 A, 46/36 C, 47/52 F, 48/75 A, 49/75 G and J, 50/70 G, 51/45 D, 52/38 D, 53/77 K, 54/54 T, 55/33 L, 56/24 E, 57/65, 59/78, 60/61, 61/64, 62/48, 63/52, 64/32, 65/52, 66/30, 67/40, 68/37, 69/56 and 70/32 and decision 58/520).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the relationship between disarmament and development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; reiterated its invitation to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information regarding measures and efforts to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution, including the information provided by Member States (resolution 71/62).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/62).

(e) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in any negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention (resolution 70/59).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/72/27).

(f) Regional disarmament

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament" (resolution 45/58 P), which was considered at its forty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 46/36 I, 47/52 G and J, 48/75 G and I, 49/75 N, 50/70 K, 51/45 K, 52/38 P, 53/77 O, 54/54 N, 55/33 O, 56/24 H, 57/76, 58/38, 59/89, 60/63, 61/80, 62/38, 63/43, 64/41, 65/45, 66/36, 67/57, 68/54, 69/45 and 70/43).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 71/40).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels" (resolution 48/75 J), which was considered at its forty-ninth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 49/75 O, 50/70 L, 51/45 Q, 52/38 Q, 53/77 P, 54/54 M, 55/33 P, 56/24 I, 57/77, 58/39, 59/88, 60/75, 61/82, 62/44, 63/44, 64/42, 65/46, 66/37, 67/62, 68/56, 69/47 and 70/44).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a

framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, looked forward to a report of the Conference thereon, and requested the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/41).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/41).

(h) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (resolution 49/75 I). The Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh to seventieth sessions (resolutions 50/70 F, 51/45 C, 52/38 F, 53/77 AA, 54/54 U, 55/33 M, 56/24 D, 57/61, 59/71, 61/60, 62/29 and 65/66 and decisions 58/521, 60/518, 63/519, 64/515, 67/518, 69/518 and 70/551).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session (decision 71/517).

No advance documentation is expected.

(i) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "The nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas" (resolution 51/45 B), which was considered at its fifty-second to sixty-fifth, sixty-seventh, sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions (resolutions 52/38 N, 53/77 Q, 54/54 L, 55/33 I, 56/24 G, 57/73, 58/49, 59/85, 60/58, 61/69, 62/35, 63/65, 64/44, 65/58, 67/55, 69/35 and 70/45).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly called upon all States concerned to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties by all relevant States that had not yet done so, and encouraged the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to those treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals of the treaties (resolution 71/51).

No advance documentation is expected.

(j) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and invited the Conference on Disarmament to take every necessary measure to include in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation the corresponding environmental norms, with a view to ensuring that the process of implementation of such treaties and agreements is environmentally sound, in particular the destruction of weapons covered by them (resolution 50/70 M).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control" (resolution 51/45 E), which was considered at its fifty-second to seventieth sessions (resolutions 52/38 E, 53/77 J, 54/54 S, 55/33 K, 56/24 F, 57/64, 58/45,

59/68, 60/60, 61/63, 62/28, 63/51, 64/33, 65/53, 66/31, 67/37, 68/36, 69/55 and 70/30).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/60).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/60).

(k) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the International Court of Justice to render an advisory opinion on whether the threat or use of nuclear weapons was permitted in any circumstance under international law (resolution 49/75 K).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (A/51/218, annex) and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 51/45 M), which was considered at its fifty-second to seventieth sessions (resolutions 52/38 O, 53/77 W, 54/54 Q, 55/33 X, 56/24 S, 57/85, 58/46, 59/83, 60/76, 61/83, 62/39, 63/49, 64/55, 65/76, 66/46, 67/33, 68/42, 69/43 and 70/56).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/58).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/58).

(l) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

On 3 September 1992, the Conference on Disarmament adopted the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons to the Conference on Disarmament, including the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (A/44/27, appendix). The Convention entered into force on 29 April 1997.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, as contained in the report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 47/39).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction" (resolution 51/45 T), which was considered at its fifty-second to seventieth sessions (resolutions 52/38 T, 53/77 R, 54/54 E,

55/33 H, 56/24 K, 57/82, 58/52, 59/72, 60/67, 61/68, 62/23, 63/48, 64/46, 65/57, 66/35, 67/54, 68/45, 69/67 and 70/41).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons", approved the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, under which the Director General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons would keep the United Nations informed of its routine activities and report on a regular basis, as appropriate and as duly mandated by the Executive Council, through the Secretary-General to the Assembly and the Security Council (resolution 55/283, annex).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities (resolution 71/69).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(m) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction was concluded on 18 September 1997 and was opened for signature by all States. The Convention entered into force on 1 March 1999.

At its fifty-second session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction" (resolution 52/38 A). The Assembly considered the question of the Convention and its implementation from its fifty-third to seventieth sessions (resolutions 53/77 N, 54/54 B 55/33 V, 56/24 M, 57/74, 58/53, 59/84, 60/80, 61/84, 62/41, 63/42, 64/56, 65/48, 66/29, 67/32, 68/30, 69/34 and 70/55).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not signed the Convention to accede to it without delay, stressed the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the continued implementation of the action plan for the period 2014-2019, and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention and, on behalf of the States parties, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations, to attend the Meeting as observers (resolution 71/34).

No advance documentation is expected.

(n) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them" (resolution 52/38 C), which was considered at its fifty-third to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 53/77 B,

54/54 J, 55/33 F, 56/24 U, 57/70, 58/58 and 59/74). At its sixtieth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them" (resolution 60/71), which was considered at its sixty-first to seventieth sessions (resolutions 61/71, 62/22, 63/66, 64/30, 65/50, 66/34, 67/41, 68/34, 69/33 and 70/29).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so request, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/52).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/52).

(o) Reducing nuclear danger

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Reducing nuclear danger" (resolution 53/77 F), which was considered at its fifty-fourth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 54/54 K, 55/33 N, 56/24 C, 57/84, 58/47, 59/79, 60/79, 61/85, 62/32, 63/47, 64/37, 65/60, 66/48, 67/45, 68/40, 69/40 and 70/37).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war (A/56/400, para. 3), to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/37).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/37).

(p) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Illicit traffic in small arms" (resolution 53/77 T), which was considered at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 54/54 R and 55/33 Q). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects" (resolution 56/24 V), which was considered at its fifty-seventh to seventieth sessions (resolutions 57/72, 58/241, 59/86, 60/81, 61/66, 62/47, 63/72, 64/50, 65/64, 66/47, 67/58, 68/48, 69/51 and 70/49).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly recalled its decision to hold the Third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in 2018 for a period of two weeks, preceded by a one-week preparatory committee meeting early in 2018, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/48).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/48).

(q) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda" (resolution 53/77 Y). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 54/54 G, 55/33 C, 57/59 and 58/51 and decision 56/411). At its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments" (resolution 59/75), which was considered at its sixtieth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 60/56, 61/65, 62/25, 63/58, 64/57, 65/59, 66/40, 67/34, 68/39, 69/37 and 70/51).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to fully implement without delay their obligations and commitments under the Treaty and as agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/54).

No advance documentation is expected.

(r) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation" (resolution 57/63), which was considered at its fifty-eighth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 58/44, 59/69, 60/59, 61/62, 62/27, 63/50, 64/34, 65/54, 66/32, 67/38, 68/38, 69/54 and 70/31).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/61).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/61).

(s) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" (resolution 57/83), which was considered at its fifty-eighth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 58/48, 59/80, 60/78, 61/86, 62/33, 63/60, 64/38, 65/62, 66/50, 67/44, 68/41, 69/39 and 70/36).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/38).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/38).

(t) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context" (resolution 58/43), which was considered at its fifty-ninth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 59/87, 60/64, 61/81, 62/45, 63/45, 64/43, 65/47, 66/38, 67/61, 68/55, 69/46 and 70/42).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 71/39).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/39).

(u) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus" (decision 59/515), which was considered at its sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-sixth and sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 60/74, 61/72, 63/61, 64/51, 66/42 and 68/52).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged States in a position to do so to assist interested States within a bilateral framework or through international or regional organizations, on a voluntary and transparent basis, in elaborating and implementing programmes to eliminate surplus stockpiles or to improve their management, and reiterated its decision to address the issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus in a comprehensive manner (resolution 70/35).

No advance documentation is expected.

(v) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities" (resolution 60/66), which was considered at its sixty-first to sixty-sixth and sixty-eighth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 61/75, 62/43, 63/68, 64/49, 65/68, 68/50, 69/38 and 70/53 and decision 66/517).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the coordination of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities in the United Nations system, with an annex containing submissions from Member States giving their views on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (resolution 71/42).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/42).

(w) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, the item entitled "Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (resolution 60/72). The Assembly considered the question at its sixty-second, sixty-fourth, sixty-sixth, sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 62/24, 64/31, 66/28, 68/35 and 69/43).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly determined to pursue practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, and urged the States parties to the Treaty to follow up on the implementation of the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Treaty agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty within the framework of review conferences and their preparatory committees (resolution 70/38).

No advance documentation is expected.

(x) The Arms Trade Treaty

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms" (resolution 61/89). At its sixty-third session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/240); it was considered at the sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth sessions (resolution 64/48 and decision 66/518). At its sixty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "The Arms Trade Treaty" (resolution 67/234 A), which was considered at the sixty-eighth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 68/31, 69/49 and 70/58).

At its sixty-seventh session, on 2 April 2013, the General Assembly adopted the Arms Trade Treaty (A/CONF.217/2013/L.3, annex), requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open the Treaty for signature on 3 June 2013, and called upon all States to consider signing and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, becoming parties to the Treaty at the earliest possible date (resolution 67/234 B).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly called upon all States that had not yet done so to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Arms Trade Treaty, according to their respective constitutional processes, welcomed the establishment of a voluntary trust fund for the implementation of the Treaty by the Second Conference of States Parties and encouraged all States parties in a position to do so to contribute to the trust fund (resolution 71/50).

No advance documentation is expected.

(y) Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)

The Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty), originally drafted by the Association of South-East Asian Nations, was concluded

on 15 December 1995 and entered into force on 27 March 1997. At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)" (resolution 62/31), which it considered biennially as from its sixty-fourth session (resolutions 64/39, 66/43 and 68/49).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the commitment and efforts of the Commission for the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone to further enhance and strengthen the implementation of the Bangkok Treaty by implementing the plan of action for the period 2013-2017 adopted in Bandar Seri Begawan on 30 June 2013, and encouraged States parties to the Treaty and the nuclear-weapon States to intensify ongoing efforts to resolve all outstanding issues, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty, pertaining to the signing and ratifying of the Protocol to that Treaty at the earliest (resolution 70/60).

No advance documentation is expected.

(z) United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" (resolution 63/73), which was considered at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 64/47). At its sixty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" (resolution 65/72), which was considered from its sixty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 66/45, 67/59, 68/51, 69/52 and 70/40).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly called upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to comply with their obligations under all the articles of the Treaty and to implement the steps agreed to in the Final Documents of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, called upon nuclear-weapon States to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures, and called upon all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and to fully respect and comply with obligations undertaken to forswear nuclear weapons (resolution 71/49).

No advance documentation is expected.

(aa) Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed efforts by all States to pursue additional areas of cooperation that could increase confidence in compliance with existing non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding, and encouraged efforts by all States, the United Nations and other international organizations, pursuant to their respective mandates, to take action, consistent with the Charter, to prevent serious damage to international security and stability arising from non-compliance by States with their existing obligations (resolution 69/59).

No advance documentation is expected.

(bb) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations" (resolution 67/56), which was considered at its sixty-eighth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 68/46, 69/41 and 70/33).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination, in New York from 27 to 31 March and from 15 June to 7 July 2017, with the participation and contribution of international organizations and civil society representatives, also decided that the conference should submit a report on its progress to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the support necessary to convene the conference (resolution 71/258).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the conference (resolution 71/258).

(cc) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament" (resolution 68/32), which was considered at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions (resolutions 69/58 and 70/34).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly recalled its decision to convene, no later than 2018, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, requested the President of the General Assembly to organize, on 26 September every year, a one-day high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, called upon Member States, the United Nations system and civil society to commemorate and promote the Day, requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at that session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/71).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/71).

(dd) Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly encouraged States to hold open, informal consultations, where appropriate, in preparation for the seventy-second session of the Assembly, focusing on matters of coordination between the various existing initiatives and approaches relating to improvised explosive devices within the United Nations system and beyond on efforts to prevent, counter and mitigate the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (resolution 71/72).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ee) Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly expressed its firm belief that awareness of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons must underpin all approaches and efforts towards nuclear disarmament, called upon all States, in their shared responsibility, to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, to prevent their vertical and horizontal proliferation and to achieve nuclear disarmament, and urged States to exert all efforts to totally eliminate the threat of these weapons of mass destruction (resolution 71/46).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ff) Humanitarian pledge for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of having fact-based discussions and presenting findings and compelling evidence on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons in all relevant forums and within the United Nations framework, as they should be at the centre of all deliberations and the implementation of obligations and commitments with regard to nuclear disarmament, and appealed to all States to follow the imperative of human security for all and to promote the protection of civilians against risks stemming from nuclear weapons (resolution 71/47).

No advance documentation is expected.

(gg) Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly declared, inter alia, that discussions, decisions and actions on nuclear weapons must focus on the effects of those weapons on human beings and the environment and must be guided by the unspeakable suffering and unacceptable harm that they cause; and that given the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, it was inconceivable that any use of nuclear weapons, irrespective of the cause, would be compatible with the requirements of international humanitarian law or international law, or the laws of morality, or the dictates of public conscience; and stressed that all States shared an ethical responsibility to act with urgency and determination to take the effective measures, including legally binding measures, necessary to eliminate and prohibit all nuclear weapons (resolution 71/55).

No advance documentation is expected.

(hh) Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be necessary to fulfil the tasks entrusted to him by the Convention on Cluster Munitions (resolution 63/71). The Convention on Cluster Munitions was opened for signature on 3 December 2008 and entered into force on 1 August 2010.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly urged all States outside the Convention on Cluster Munitions to join as soon as possible, whether by ratifying or acceding to it, and urged all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information as required under article 7 of the Convention in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention (resolution 71/45).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ii) Nuclear disarmament verification

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the development and strengthening of practical and effective nuclear disarmament verification measures and on the importance of such measures in achieving and maintaining a world without nuclear weapons, and to report to the General Assembly thereon at its seventy-second session, also requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts to consider the role of verification in advancing nuclear disarmament, which will meet in Geneva in 2018 and 2019, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the sub-item entitled "Nuclear disarmament verification" (resolution 71/67).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/67).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 96)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.2-9, 19, 21, 22 and 24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/440
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolution	69/59

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 97)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/70/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 15, 16, 18 and 20-26
Report of the First Committee	A/70/460
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.67 and 82
Resolutions	70/35, 70/38, 70/59 and 70/60

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/71/27)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/71/122 and Add.1)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/71/123 and Add.1)

Nuclear disarmament: follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons; reducing nuclear danger (A/71/126)

Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament (A/71/131)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/71/132)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/71/133)

The treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (A/71/140/Rev.1 and Add.1)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures; and assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them (A/71/151)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/71/152 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/71/154)

Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (A/71/187)

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/71/438-A/CONF.192/BMS/2016/1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Open-ended Working Group entitled "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations" (A/71/371)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/450
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/71/710 and A/71/711
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.51 and 68
Resolutions	71/34, 71/37 to 71/42, 71/45 to 71/55, 71/58, 71/60 to 71/63, 71/67 to 71/69, 71/71, 71/72, 71/258 and 71/259
Decision	71/517

101. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (resolution 37/100 C), which was considered at its thirty-eighth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 38/73 G, 39/63 H, 40/151 F, 41/60 F, 42/39 C, 43/76 E, 44/117 C, 45/59 B, 46/37 D, 47/53 C, 48/76 B, 49/76 E, 50/71 E, 51/46 D, 52/39 C, 53/78 D, 54/55 D, 55/34 G, 56/25 B, 57/94, 58/64, 59/102, 60/88, 61/97, 62/51, 63/75, 64/59, 65/80, 66/57, 67/64, 68/58, 69/69 and 70/62).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 71/75).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/72/27).

(b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish as at 1 January 1986, within the framework of the Secretariat, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (resolution 40/151 G). The Assembly considered the sub-item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" at its forty-first to forty-fourth sessions (resolutions 41/60 D, 42/39 J, 43/76 D and 44/117 F).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-first sessions jointly with two other sub-items entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific" and "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America" (resolutions 44/117 F, 45/59 E, 46/37 F, 48/76 E, 49/76 D, 50/71 C and D and 51/46 B and E and decision 47/421). At its fifty-third session the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (resolution 53/78C), which was considered at its fifty-fourth to sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 54/55 B, 55/34 D, 56/25 D, 57/91, 58/61, 59/101, 60/86, 61/93, 62/216, 63/80, 64/62, 66/58, 67/69, 68/61, 69/74 and 70/66).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate close cooperation between the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and the African Union, in particular in the areas of disarmament, peace and security, to continue to provide the Centre with the support necessary for greater achievements and results and to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/76).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/76).

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided to establish, as at 1 January 1987, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America (resolution 41/60 J). The Assembly considered the sub-item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America" at its forty-second session (resolution 42/39 K).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to rename the Centre "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (resolution 43/76 H). It considered the question at its forty-fourth session (resolution 44/117 F).

The General Assembly considered the sub-item at its forty-fifth to fifty-first sessions jointly with two other sub-items entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" and "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia" (resolutions 45/59 E, 46/37 F, 48/76 E, 49/76 D, 50/71 C and D and 51/46 E and decision 47/421). At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (resolution 54/55 F), which was considered at its fifty-fifth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 55/34 E, 56/25 E, 57/89, 58/60, 59/99, 60/84, 61/92, 62/49, 63/74, 64/60, 65/79, 66/54, 67/66, 68/60, 69/72 and 70/63).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, proposing items for inclusion in its programme of activities, encouraged the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/77).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/77).

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia (resolution 42/39 D) and considered the sub-item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia" at its forty-third session (resolution 43/76 G).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to rename the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (resolution 44/117 F).

The General Assembly considered the sub-item at its forty-fourth to fifty-first sessions jointly with two other sub-items entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" and "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (resolutions 44/117 F, 45/59 E, 46/37 F, 48/76 E, 49/76 D, 50/71 C and D and 51/46 B and decision 47/421). At its fifty-second session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific" (resolution 52/39 A), which was considered at its fifty-third to seventieth sessions (resolutions 53/78 B, 54/55 C, 55/34 H, 56/25 F, 57/92, 58/62, 59/100, 60/85, 61/94, 62/52, 63/77, 64/63, 65/83, 66/56, 67/65, 68/59, 69/68 and 70/65).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to support the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, including by continuing to take part in them and by proposing items for inclusion in the programme of activities of the Centre, appealed to Member States, in particular those within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions, the only resources of the Regional Centre, to strengthen its programme of activities and the implementation thereof, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/78).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/78).

(e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

On 28 May 1992, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, pursuant to the request made by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 46/37 B).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund of the Committee, and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/79).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/79).

(f) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament" (resolution 53/78 F), which was considered at its fifty-fourth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 54/55 E, 55/34 F, 56/25 C, 57/87, 58/63, 59/98, 60/83, 61/90, 62/50, 63/76, 64/58, 65/78, 66/53, 67/63, 68/57, 69/70 and 70/61).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all support necessary, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 71/80).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/71/27)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/71/125)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/71/127)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/71/128)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/71/293)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/451
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolutions	71/75 to 71/80

102. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-third to seventieth sessions (resolutions 33/71 A to N, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A

to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98, 61/99, 62/54, 62/55, 63/82, 63/83, 64/64, 64/65, 65/85 to 65/87, 66/59, 66/60, 67/71, 67/72, 68/63, 68/64, 69/76, 69/77 and 70/67 to 70/69 and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 47/422 and 54/418).

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly called upon the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and explore possibilities for overcoming its ongoing deadlock of almost two decades by adopting and implementing a balanced and comprehensive programme of work at the earliest possible date during its 2017 session, and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/81).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/72/27).

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly encouraged the Disarmament Commission to invite, as appropriate, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to prepare background papers on the items on its agenda, and requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2017, from 3 to 21 April, and to submit a substantive report containing a summary by the Chair of the proceedings to the Assembly at its seventy-second session (resolution 71/82).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/72/42).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/71/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/71/42)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/452
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolutions	71/81 and 71/82

103. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fourth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92, 61/103, 62/56, 63/84, 64/66, 65/88, 66/61, 67/73, 68/65, 69/78 and 70/70).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/83).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/83).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/153 (Part II)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/453
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolutions	71/83

104. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to seventieth sessions, the Assembly considered the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93, 61/100, 62/57, 63/85, 64/67, 65/89, 66/62, 67/74, 68/66, 69/79 and 70/71 and decision 44/430).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) (resolution 35/153). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1 and the Protocols (resolution 71/84).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 102)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/454

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolutions	71/84

105. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118). At its thirty-eighth to seventieth sessions, the Assembly considered the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94, 61/101, 62/58, 63/86, 64/68, 65/90, 66/63, 67/75, 68/67, 69/80 and 70/72).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 71/85).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/85).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 103)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/156 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/455
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolutions	71/85

106. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the Assembly as early as the ninth session.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its thirty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95, 61/104, 62/59, 63/87, 64/69, 65/91, 66/64, 67/76, 68/68, 69/81 and 70/73 and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its fifty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization", the General Assembly approved the Agreement to Regulate the Relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, article IV, paragraph 1, of which stipulated that the Commission should, within its competence and in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, keep the United Nations informed of its activities, and might submit through the Secretary-General of the United Nations reports thereon on a regular or ad hoc basis to the principal organs of the United Nations concerned (resolution 54/280, annex).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly strongly condemned the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 6 January and 9 September 2016, called for full compliance with the obligations under the relevant resolutions, reaffirmed its support for the Six-Party Talks, and urged all States that had not yet signed the Treaty, in particular those whose ratification was needed for its entry into force, to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 71/86).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (A/71/134 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/456
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolutions	71/86

107. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 97). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96, 61/102, 62/60, 63/88, 64/70, 65/92, 66/65, 67/77, 68/69, 69/82 and 70/74 and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to continue to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the review conferences (resolution 71/87).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 105)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/71/PV.2-26
Report of the First Committee	A/71/457
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.51
Resolutions	71/87

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)). The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955. Nine additional congresses were held under that title (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto, Japan, in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan, Italy, in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995 and Vienna in 2000). The Eleventh Congress, which saw a change in title to "United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", was held in Bangkok in 2005, while the Twelfth Congress was held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010. The Thirteenth Congress, on the theme "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", was held in Doha in April 2015. Preparations are ongoing for the Fourteenth Congress, to be held in Japan in 2020.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-sixth and fortieth to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 36/21, 36/22, 40/32 to 40/37, 41/107, 42/159, 43/99, 44/71, 44/72 and 45/107 to 45/123). At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued to consider the question (resolutions 46/152 and 46/153) and recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152). The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its twenty-sixth session from 22 to 26 May 2017.

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-seventh to seventieth sessions (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/255, 56/119 to 56/123, 56/260, 56/261, 57/168 to 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177, 61/179 to 61/182, 62/172 to 62/175, 63/193 to 63/196, 64/177 to 64/181, 64/293, 65/227 to

65/232, 66/177 to 66/182, 67/184 to 67/192, 67/260, 68/185 to 68/195, 69/191 to 69/199 and 70/174 to 70/180 and decisions 59/523, 60/536, 61/531, 63/536, 65/538, 66/539, 67/540, 68/537, 69/537 and 70/535).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions and one decision under the item (resolutions 71/206 to 71/209 and decision 71/537).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-sixth session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30).

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices in respect of all forms of organized crime, including piracy and transnational organized crime committed at sea, cybercrime, the use of new information technologies to abuse and exploit children, as well as identity-related crime, trafficking in cultural property and artefacts, illicit financial flows, economic and financial crimes, including fraud, as well as tax and corporate crimes, trafficking in precious metals and stones, counterfeiting in trademark goods, crimes that affect the environment and illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, direct and indirect trade in oil and refined oil products with organized criminal and terrorist groups, as well as corruption and terrorism. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office with adequate resources to support, in an effective manner, efforts towards the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the parties to the conventions, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with its mandate, and requested the Secretariat to continue to provide support to the Commissions within their respective mandates, enabling them to actively contribute, as appropriate, to the global follow-up and the thematic review of progress made by Member States in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as set forth in resolution 70/299. The Assembly reiterated the importance of providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, recalled article 32 of the Organized Crime Convention and Assembly resolution 69/197, in which, inter alia, the need for the establishment of a mechanism to review the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto by States parties had been reiterated, and underlined that the review of the implementation of the Convention was an ongoing and gradual process and that it was necessary to explore all options regarding the establishment

of a mechanism to assist the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto. The Assembly welcomed with appreciation the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth session to continue the process of establishing a mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and to elaborate specific procedures and rules for the functioning of the mechanism, which shall include the elements specified by the Conference, for consideration by the Conference at its ninth session, as well as its decision that the mechanism should progressively address all the articles of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, in accordance with the agreed clusters of articles and the multi-year workplan. The Assembly urged Member States and relevant international organizations, in cooperation with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, to develop national, subregional, regional and international strategies, as appropriate, and other necessary measures to effectively address transnational organized crime, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the mandates of that programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses (resolution 71/209).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 71/209);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its eighth session (resolution 60/175).

Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to conduct and coordinate relevant research on gender-related killing of women and girls, particularly in connection with the standardization of the collection, disaggregation, analysis and reporting of data, and also requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare, in collaboration with Member States, an analytical study on gender-related killing of women and girls at the global level, containing disaggregated data, including from relevant stakeholders, on that phenomenon to illustrate its different forms and patterns. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/176).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/176).

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (resolution 64/293).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to appraise, from within existing resources, on a four-year basis, starting at its seventy-second session, the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action in order to assess achievements, gaps and challenges, including in the implementation of the relevant legal instruments, and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in that regard (resolution 68/192).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly recalled that decision, and therefore decided to convene, within existing resources, a high-level meeting of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, in October 2017, immediately after the general debate (resolution 70/179).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 106)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.5-7, 36, 43, 48 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/490
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolutions	70/174 to 70/180

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 106)

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2016/30 and Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/71/94)

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (A/71/96)

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/71/114)

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons (A/71/119)

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/71/121)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its sixth session (A/71/120)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.5, 6, 44, 47, 49, 52 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/485
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolutions	71/206 to 71/209

109. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions (resolutions 36/132, 37/198, 38/122, 39/143, 40/121, 41/127, 42/113, 43/122 and 44/142). At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly considered the item under the title "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 45/149). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions,

the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since its forty-eighth session, the title of the item has been "International drug control" (resolutions 48/112, 49/168, 50/148, 51/64, 52/92, 53/115, 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/160 to 59/163, 60/178, 60/179, 61/183, 62/176, 63/197, 64/182, 65/227, 65/233, 66/183, 67/193, 68/196, 68/197, 69/200, 69/201 and 70/181 and decision 69/538).

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-second session, decided to submit a report to the Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session (Commission resolution 42/11). At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (resolution 64/182).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene, early in 2016, a special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem, and also decided that the special session would review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments (resolution 67/193).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session would be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and that the Commission, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, would lead the process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner (resolution 69/200).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem would be convened from 19 to 21 April 2016 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in March 2016. The Assembly also decided that the Commission, as the entity leading the preparations for the special session, would address in an open-ended manner, supported and guided by the President of the General Assembly, the organizational arrangements, including chairing arrangements, speakers and participation, for the round tables to be held during the special session, while considering the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in line with Assembly resolutions 67/193 and 69/201. The Assembly requested the Commission to produce a short, substantive, concise and action-oriented document comprising a set of operational recommendations, based upon the review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements as well as ways to address long-standing and emerging challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments, and decided that the document, to be recommended for adoption at the

plenary of the special session should, inter alia, address measures to reach an effective balance between supply and demand reduction and address the key causes and consequences of the world drug problem, including those in the health, social, human rights, economic, justice and security fields, in line with the principles of common and shared responsibility (resolution 70/181).

At its thirtieth special session, on the world drug problem, held in April 2016, the General Assembly adopted an outcome document entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem". The outcome document contained operational recommendations on seven thematic areas: (a) demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues; (b) ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion; (c) supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation; (d) cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities; (e) cross-cutting issues in addressing and countering the world drug problem: evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats, including new psychoactive substances, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments; (f) strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility; and (g) alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues. In the outcome document, Member States resolved to take the steps necessary to implement the operational recommendations, in close partnership with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and civil society, and to share with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, timely information on progress made in the implementation of the recommendations (resolution S-30/1).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to engage in effective cooperation and practical action aimed at addressing the world drug problem on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility. The Assembly underlined the need for Member States to cooperate closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and other international and regional organizations, as well as the scientific community, including academia, in contributing to the scientific assessment of drug demand and supply reduction policies, drug markets and drug-related crime. The Assembly requested the Office to continue to collaborate with relevant intergovernmental, international and regional organizations involved in addressing the world drug problem, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and scientific standards and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage, and to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem. The Assembly encouraged the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue working on and supporting Member States in the implementation and sharing of best practices corresponding to the seven thematic areas of the outcome document. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report, within existing reporting obligations, on the financial situation of the Office and to continue to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandates fully and effectively, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 71/211).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem (resolution 71/211).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/71/316)

Summary records	A/C.3/71/SR.5, 6, 44 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/71/486
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.65
Resolution	71/211

110. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-first session, biennially from its thirty-second to forty-eighth sessions and annually thereafter, changing its title from "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes" to "Measures to eliminate international terrorism" at its forty-sixth session (resolutions 31/102, 32/147, 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/109, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 59/290, 60/43, 61/40, 62/71, 63/129, 64/118, 65/34, 66/105, 67/99, 68/119, 69/127 and 70/120 and decision 48/411).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration (resolution 50/53).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly approved the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism and established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210). Through the work of the Committee, the Assembly has so far adopted three counter-terrorism instruments.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to recommend that the Sixth Committee, at the seventy-second session of the Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions on the item included in

its agenda by resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations (resolution 71/151).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/71/182 and Add.1 and 2
Summary records	A/C.6/71/SR.1-4, 31 and 33
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/518
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Resolution	71/151

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 71/505).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/72/1).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 109)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/71/1)

Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.8 and 24
Decision	71/505

112. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005 as a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions (resolution 60/180). Since 2007, the Secretary-General has submitted an annual report on the activities of the Fund, pursuant to a request from the Assembly (resolution 60/287). The terms of reference for the Fund were revised in 2009 (resolution 63/282). The latest report (A/71/792) covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016, during which the Fund allocated $71.0 million to 17 countries. Donors contributed $57.8 million in 2016, with contributions made by 25 Member States. The report provides a summary of Fund decisions concerning individual countries and the management of the overall portfolio. More importantly, the report in particular informs and updates Member States on the value of the Peacebuilding Fund to peacebuilding efforts of the United Nations. The year 2016 was dominated by efforts to operationalize the concurrent General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the review of the United

Nations peacebuilding architecture (Assembly resolution 70/262 and Council resolution 2282 (2016)) and the Peacebuilding Fund Pledging Conference, convened by Member States in September 2016 to replenish the Fund.

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolutions 60/287 and 63/282).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund (A/60/984)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.63 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.99
Resolution	60/287

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements for the revision of the terms of reference for the Peacebuilding Fund (A/63/818)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.72 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.25 and 90
Resolution	63/282

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 110)

Report of the Secretary-General	(A/71/792)
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.77 (jointly with items 29 and 61)

114. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[5] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asia-Pacific States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council to fill the seats vacated on 31 December 2015

[5] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

(decision 70/403 A). Pursuant to resolution 68/307, it also elected five non-permanent members to fill the seats vacated on 31 December 2016 (decision 70/403 B). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of),** China, Egypt,* Ethiopia,** France, Italy,** Japan,* Kazakhstan,** Russian Federation, Senegal,* Sweden,** Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly elected the Netherlands to replace Italy, which will be relinquishing its seat as of midnight on 31 December 2017. The Assembly also elected the following five non-permanent members to fill the seats being vacated on 31 December 2017: Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kuwait, Peru and Poland (decision 71/422).

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Netherlands and Sweden. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 112 (a))

Letter dated 29 June 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/70/964)

Letter dated 30 June 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/70/971)

Letter dated 30 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/70/974)

Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.33, 106-108
Decisions	70/403 A and B

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 112 (a))

Letter dated 2 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/71/896)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.86
Decision	71/422

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[a] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year 18 members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen members from African States;

(b) Eleven members from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Ten members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;

(e) Six members from Eastern European States.

At its seventy-first session, in accordance with rule 140 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly elected Turkey and Spain as members for the remainder of the terms of office of Greece and Portugal, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2017 (decision 71/412). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Afghanistan,** Algeria,** Andorra,*** Argentina,* Australia,** Azerbaijan,*** Belgium,** Benin,*** Bosnia and Herzegovina,*** Brazil,* Burkina Faso,* Cameroon,*** Chad,*** Chile,** China,*** Colombia,*** Czechia,** Estonia,* France,* Germany,* Ghana,* Guyana,** Honduras,* India,* Iraq,** Ireland,* Italy,** Japan,* Lebanon,** Mauritania,* Nigeria,** Norway,*** Pakistan,* Peru,** Republic of Korea,*** Republic of Moldova,** Russian Federation,*** Rwanda,** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,*** Somalia,** South Africa,** Spain,* Swaziland,*** Sweden,*** Tajikistan,*** Trinidad and Tobago,* Turkey,* Uganda,* United Arab Emirates,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of),*** Viet Nam** and Zimbabwe.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

Also at its seventy-first session, the General Assembly, pursuant to resolution 68/307, will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, India, Ireland, Japan, Mauritania, Pakistan, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Czechia, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, United States of America and Viet Nam.

[a] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 112 (b))

Letter dated 4 November 2016 from the Permanent Representative of San Marino to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/71/604)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.45
Decision	71/412

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Mr. James Richard Crawford (Australia), Ms. Joan E. Donoghue (United States of America), Mr. Kirill Gevorgian (Russian Federation) and Mr. Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica) as members of the Court for a nine-year term of office beginning on 6 February 2015 (decision 69/406).

The present membership of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President:
Mr. Ronny Abraham (France)*

Vice-President:
Mr. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia)*

Judges
Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)***
Mr. Dalveer Bhandari (India)*
Mr. Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade (Brazil)**
Mr. James Crawford (Australia)***
Ms. Joan Donoghue (United States)***
Mr. Giorgio Gaja (Italy)**
Mr. Kirill Gevorgian (Russian Federation)***
Sir Christopher Greenwood (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*
Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)**
Mr. Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica)***
Ms. Julia Sebutinde (Uganda)**
Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)**
Ms. Xue Hanqin (China)**

* Term of office expires on 5 February 2018.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 2021.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2024.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats of five members whose term of office expires on

5 February 2018, namely, Mr. Ronny Abraham, Mr. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, Mr. Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade, Mr. Christopher Greenwood and Mr. Dalveer Bhandari.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations reach him by 3 July 2017. The list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

Documents for the seventy-second session:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) List of candidates nominated by national groups;

(ii) Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 111 (c))

Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/69/230-S/2014/520)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

List of candidates nominated by national groups (A/69/253-S/2014/521)

Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups (A/69/254-S/2014/522)

Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.39-46 and 53
Decision	69/406

115. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consisted of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee should be composed of

34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of seven members (decision 71/414). The Assembly still needs to fill two remaining seats on the Committee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 32 States:

Argentina,** Armenia,* Bangladesh,*** Belarus,* Brazil,* Burkina Faso,* Cameroon,* China,*** Cuba,* Egypt,*** Equatorial Guinea,* Eritrea,*** France,** Haiti,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Iraq,* Italy,* Namibia,* Pakistan,* Peru,** Portugal,* Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,*** Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,* Uruguay,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Zimbabwe.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Namibia, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).[7]

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 114 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General on the election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/71/641)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.61
Decision	71/414

(b) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided that the secretariat of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme should be headed by an Executive Director at the level of Under-Secretary-General, to be elected by the

[7] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

Assembly for a term of four years upon nomination by the Secretary-General after consultation with Member States (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, re-elected Joan Clos (Spain) as Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for a term of office beginning on 18 October 2014 and ending on 31 December 2017 (decision 68/421).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 115 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/68/915
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.104
Decision	68/421

(c) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

and decided that members of the Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable, and that the arrangements set out in the resolution would be reviewed five years after its adoption (resolution 60/180).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the election to be held during the sixty-third session, the term of office of the members of the Assembly on the Organizational Committee should begin on 1 January instead of 23 June and invited other bodies with members on the Organizational Committee that had not yet done so to adjust the term of office of their respective

members so that the term of office of all members of the Organizational Committee could start on 1 January (resolution 63/145).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/180 and 63/145, elected Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya and Mexico as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2017, to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Colombia, Egypt, Kenya, Malaysia and Morocco (decision 71/415).

Pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180, 24 States had already been elected and/or selected as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: China, France, Russian Federation, Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay selected by the Security Council (see S/2016/1075); Argentina, Belgium, Estonia, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, South Africa and Sweden elected by the Economic and Social Council (see Economic and Social Council decisions 2016/201 D and 2017/201 A and B); Brazil, Canada, Germany, Japan and Norway selected by and from among the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund (see A/71/610); and Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan and Rwanda selected by and from among the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (see A/71/664).

As a result, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 30 Member States:

Argentina,** Bangladesh,*** Belgium,*** Brazil,*** Canada,*** China,* Colombia,*** Egypt,*** El Salvador,** Estonia,** Ethiopia,*** France,* Germany,*** India,*** Indonesia,*** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Mexico,*** Montenegro,** Nigeria,*** Norway,*** Pakistan,*** Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,* Rwanda,*** Senegal,** South Africa,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America* and Uruguay.**

* Permanent member of the Security Council.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats occupied by the following countries whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2017: El Salvador and Montenegro.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 114 (c))

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.63
Decision	71/415

(d) Election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly. It also decided that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of

the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) African States, 13; (b) Asia-Pacific States, 13; (c) Eastern European States, 6; (d) Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms. It further decided that the terms of membership would be staggered and that such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that, from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January and that, as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly elected the following 14 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2017: Brazil, China, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (decision 71/403).

As of 1 January 2017, the Council is composed of the following 47 members:

Albania,* Bangladesh,* Belgium,** Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Botswana,* Brazil,*** Burundi,** China,*** Congo,* Côte d'Ivoire,** Croatia,*** Cuba,*** Ecuador,** Egypt,*** El Salvador,* Ethiopia,** Georgia,** Germany,** Ghana,* Hungary,*** India,* Indonesia,* Iraq,*** Japan,*** Kenya,** Kyrgyzstan,** Latvia,* Mongolia,** Netherlands,* Nigeria,* Panama,** Paraguay,* Philippines,** Portugal,* Qatar,* Republic of Korea,** Rwanda,*** Saudi Arabia,*** Slovenia,** South Africa,*** Switzerland,** Togo,** Tunisia,*** United Arab Emirates,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America*** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 15 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 31 December 2017.[8]

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 114 (d))

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.36
Decision	71/403

[8] Botswana, Congo, India and Indonesia are currently serving a second consecutive term. Pursuant to resolution 60/251, the members of the Human Rights Council shall not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms.

116. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 A (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee can be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 71/405 A and B). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Takeshi Akamatsu (Japan),*** Pavel Chernikov (Russian Federation),* Ihor Humennyi (Ukraine),** Conrod Hunte (Antigua and Barbuda),** Mutaz Hyassat (Jordan),** Marcel Jullier (Switzerland),*** Mahesh Kumar (India),*** Ali A. Kurer (Libya),* Dietrich Lingenthal (Germany),* Olivier Myard (France),*** Fernando de Oliveira Sena (Brazil),* Carlos Ruiz Massieu (Mexico),*** Babou Sene (Senegal),** Tesfa Alem Seyoum (Eritrea),** David Traystman (United States of America)* and Ye Xuenong (China).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Chernikov, Mr. Kurer, Mr. Lingenthal, Mr. de Oliveira Sena and Mr. Traystman.

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/72/101/Rev.1).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 115 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/71/101/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/71/4
Summary records	A/C.5/71/SR.12, 24 and 32
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/71/589 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.45, 70 and 81
Decisions	71/405 A and B

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 A (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 140, on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations). Details on the

appointment, membership and functions of the Committee can be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Committee (decisions 71/406 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Syed Yawar Ali (Pakistan),** Cheikh Tidiane Dème (Senegal),*** Jasminka Dinić (Croatia),** Gordon Eckersley (Australia),*** Edward Faris (United States of America),** Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),*** Nikolay Lozinskiy (Russian Federation),* Toshiro Ozawa (Japan),** Baudelaire Ndong Ella (Gabon),*** Tõnis Saar (Estonia),** Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (Brazil),* Thomas Schlesinger (Austria),* Ugo Sessi (Italy),*** Josiel Motumisi Tawana (South Africa),** Alejandro Torres Lépori (Argentina)***, Steve Townley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Yoon Seongmee (Republic of Korea)* and Zhang Wei (China).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Lozinskiy, Mr. Sardinha Pinto, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Townley, Ms. Yoon and Ms. Zhang.

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/72/102/Rev.1).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 115 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/71/102/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2 and 3 and A/C.5/71/5
Summary records	A/C.5/71/SR.12, 18, 32 and 36
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/71/590 and Add.1, 2 and 3
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.45, 68, 81 and 84
Decisions	71/406 A and B

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements. The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2001, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002. For the transitional arrangements, it decided to approve the extension of the appointment of the Auditor General of the Republic of South Africa until 30 June 2006, and the other members of the Board elected under the current procedure would be eligible for re-election (resolution 55/248).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly appointed the German Supreme Audit Institution as a member of the Board of Auditors for a six-year term of office

beginning on 1 July 2016 (decision 70/409). At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India,** the Controller and Auditor General of the United Republic of Tanzania* and the German Supreme Audit Institution.***

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2018.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2020.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2022.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Controller and Auditor General of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/72/103).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 114 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/70/104 and A/C.5/70/7
Summary record	A/C.5/70/SR.13
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/70/541
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.52
Decision	70/409

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

(ii) Designation of the Vice-Chair of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chair and Vice-Chair, serve full-time.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Commission (decisions 71/408 A and B). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Kingston Papie Rhodes (Sierra Leone)** (Chair), Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany)* (Vice-Chair), Marie-Françoise Bechtel (France),** Emmanuel Oti Boateng (Ghana),** Larbi Djacta (Algeria),*** Minoru Endo (Japan),* Mohammed Farashuddin (Bangladesh),*** Carleen Gardner (Jamaica),** Luis Mariano Hermosillo Sosa (Mexico),* Aldo Mantovani (Italy),* Curtis Smith (United States of America),* Vladimir A. Storozhev (Russian Federation),*** Wang Xiaochu (China),*** Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland)** and El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Stöckl, Mr. Endo, Mr. Hermosillo Sosa, Mr. Mantovani and Mr. Smith.

Furthermore, as the term of office of the current Vice-Chair will also expire on 31 December 2017, in accordance with article 2 of the statute of the Commission, it will be necessary for the General Assembly to designate a Vice-Chair at its seventy-second session.

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/72/104/Rev.1).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 115 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/71/104 and Add.1 and A/C.5/71/7
Summary records	A/C.5/71/SR.12 and 32
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/71/592 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.45 and 81
Decisions	71/408 A and B

(e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee

The Independent Audit Advisory Committee, established by the General Assembly on 23 December 2005 (resolution 60/248, sect. XIII), advises the Assembly on issues it considers appropriate concerning the scope, content and outcome of the work of audit entities and assists the Assembly in discharging its oversight responsibilities. In its resolution 61/275, the Assembly approved the terms of reference for the Committee and decided that it should comprise five members, to be elected by the Assembly. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee are contained in the annex to the same resolution.

In order to facilitate the election of members of the Committee, the names of the candidates and other relevant information should be submitted to the Secretary-General. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that regional groups are encouraged to present at least two candidates for election to the Committee and that each regional group will be entitled to one seat on the Committee (see A/C.5/61/SR.58).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly appointed three members of the Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2017 (decision 71/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following five members:

Patricia Arriagada Villouta (Chile),** Natalia A. Bocharova (Russian Federation),** J. Christopher Mihm (United States of America),* Maria Gracia Pulido-Tan (Philippines)** and Richard Quartei Quartey (Ghana).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Mihm and Mr. Quartey.

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/72/105).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 115 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/71/105 and Add.1 and A/C.5/71/8
Summary records	A/C.5/71/SR.12 and 13
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/71/593 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.45 and 48
Decision	71/409

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Austria, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Morocco and the United States of America as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2017 (decision 71/411 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly also took note of the appointment by its President of Guyana as a member of the Committee on Conferences, for a term of office ending on 31 December 2018 (decision 71/411 B). The General Assembly still needs to fill two vacancies, one from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office ending on 31 December 2018 and one from the Group of Asia-Pacific States for a term ending on 31 December 2019.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 19 States:

Austria,*** Bahrain,* Central African Republic,* France,* Germany,** Ghana,** Guyana,** Hungary,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Jamaica,*** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Liberia,** Morocco,*** Namibia,* Paraguay,* Russian Federation,* Sri Lanka* and United States of America.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

At its seventy-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahrain, Central African Republic, France, Namibia, Paraguay, Russian Federation and Sri Lanka. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 115 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/71/107
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.45 and 69
Decisions	71/411 A and B

(g) Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141). The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General and approved by the Assembly for a fixed term of four years with a possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years.

At its resumed sixty-eighth session, in June 2014, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein (Jordan) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 September 2014 and expiring on 31 August 2018 (decision 68/420).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (i))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/68/904
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.98
Decision	68/420

(h) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal

At its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Administration of justice at the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that three ad litem judges should be appointed by the Assembly to the Dispute Tribunal for a period of one year as of 1 July 2009 (resolution 63/253).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly, pursuant to resolution 71/266, decided to extend the terms of office of Mr. Rowan Downing (Australia), Ms. Alessandra Greceanu (Romania) and Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia Izuako (Nigeria) as ad litem judges for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (decision 71/417).

At present, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal is composed of the following eight members:

Ms. Teresa Maria da Silva Bravo (Portugal, full-time, Geneva),*** Mr. Rowan Downing (Australia, ad litem),* Ms. Memooda Ebrahim-Carstens (Botswana, full-time, New York),** Ms. Alessandra Greceanu (Romania, ad litem),* Mr. Alexander W. Hunter, Jr. (United States of America, half-time),*** Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia Izuako (Nigeria, ad litem),* Ms. Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart (Poland, full-time, Nairobi)*** and Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader Meeran (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, half-time).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2019.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2023.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 115 (l))

Report of the Secretary-General on the findings and recommendations of the Interim Independent Assessment Panel on the system of administration of justice at the United Nations, and revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 (A/71/163) (also relates to items 134 and 145)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.68
Decision	71/417

117. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting is required for the admission of new Members.

As at 15 June 2017, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 193, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, is available on the United Nations website (www.un.org).

118. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to seventieth sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291, 59/314, 60/265, 60/283, 61/16, 61/244 to 61/246, 62/214, 62/270, 62/277, 62/278, 63/23, 63/142, 63/235, 63/281, 64/1, 64/184, 64/289 to 64/291, 64/299, 65/1, 65/7, 65/238, 65/281, 65/277, 65/285, 66/2, 66/290, 67/107, 68/1, 68/6, 68/271, 68/275, 68/300, 69/108, 69/244, 69/269, 69/315, 70/1, 70/262, 70/290, 70/299 and 70/302 and decisions 61/562, 69/550, 69/555, 69/557 and 70/539).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly established, as a composite entity, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (resolution 64/289).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals" (resolution 65/1) (also relates to item 14).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the annex to the resolution, on the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, and called upon the Council and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to implement the measures contained therein in an expeditious manner. The Assembly decided that the arrangements contained in the resolution and its annex would be reviewed at its seventy-second session (resolution 68/1) (also relates to item 14).

At the same session, it adopted the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 68/6) (also relates to item 14).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with Member States, the World Health Organization and relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to submit to the Assembly, by the end of 2017, for consideration by Member States, a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome document and of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, in preparation for a comprehensive review, in 2018, of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (resolution 68/300).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly held a summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, based on a set of universal and transformative goals and targets known collectively as the Sustainable Development Goals, to build on the Millennium Development Goals and address the post-2015 development challenges (resolution 70/1) (also relates to item 14).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization (resolution 68/300).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 118)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (A/68/650)

Draft resolutions	A/68/L.2 and A/68/L.4 (also relate to item 14) and A/68/L.53
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.2, 32 and 101-103 (jointly with item 14) and 74 and 100
Resolutions	68/1 and 68/6 (also relate to item 14) and 68/300

References for the seventieth session (agenda items 15 and 116)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.4-12
Resolution	70/1

119. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 (resolution 60/288). The Strategy, in the form of a resolution and an annexed plan of action, marked the first time that all Member States have agreed to a common strategic approach to fight terrorism. In the Strategy, Member States sent a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations and resolved to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat terrorism. Those practical steps included a wide array of measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, prevent and combat terrorist activities and build State capacity to fight terrorism and strengthen the role of the United Nations in that regard, all while ensuring the respect for human rights. Overall, the adoption of the Strategy fulfilled the commitment made by world leaders at the World Summit in September 2005.

Since its sixtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the item biennially (resolutions 60/288, 62/272, 64/297, 66/10, 66/282 and 68/276).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly addressed the importance of preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism; the threat of foreign terrorist fighters and lone terrorists; the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime; the need to counter the financing of terrorism; the abuse of information technologies by terrorists; the need to ensure the respect of human rights and the rule of law when countering terrorism; and the importance of integrating gender analysis and the youth dimension into efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism. It also promoted information-sharing, the exchange of good practices and enhanced coherence within the broader United Nations normative framework against terrorism. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review, in consultation with the Assembly, the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy in a balanced manner, including by strengthening cooperation with other international and regional organizations and improving the mobilization of resources necessary for capacity-building projects, with a view to providing concrete suggestions to the Assembly in this regard, by May 2017, for consideration by the Assembly during its seventy-first session, and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-second session, no later than April 2018, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, containing suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/291).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/291).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 117)

Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674) (also relates to item 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/70/826 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.55
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.84-86 (jointly with item 16) and 108-110
Resolution	70/291

120. Commemoration of the abolition of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to designate 25 March 2007 as the International Day for the Commemoration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade (resolution 61/19).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly designated 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, beginning in 2008, and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to establish a programme of educational outreach on the subject (resolution 62/122).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 63/5, 64/15, 65/239, 66/114, 67/108, 68/7 and 69/19).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the erection of the *Ark of Return*, at a place of prominence at United Nations Headquarters, as the permanent memorial to honour the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade and requested the organization of an annual series of activities to commemorate the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, including a commemorative meeting of the General Assembly at United Nations Headquarters and, as appropriate, activities through the network of United Nations information centres (resolution 70/7).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly held a commemorative meeting of the General Assembly to mark the tenth International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade (resolution 70/7).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 118)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (A/70/136)

Programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery (A/70/221)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.5 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.46
Resolution	70/7

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 119)

Report of the Secretary-General on the permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (A/71/170)

Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.31 and 73

125. United Nations reform: measures and proposals

At its fifty-first session in June 1997, in response to a letter dated 17 March 1997, which the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly concerning a wide-ranging review he had initiated of the activities of the United Nations and on several management and organizational measures undertaken as the first steps of a wide-ranging reform programme (A/51/829), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session an additional item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals" (decision 51/402 B).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the item would be considered biennially as from its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 60 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

127. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly invited the Inter-Parliamentary Union to participate in its sessions and work in the capacity of observer (resolution 57/32) and adopted a resolution entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union" (resolution 57/47). An item bearing that title was then considered at the fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 59/19 and 61/6). At its sixty-sixth and sixty-eighth sessions, the Assembly considered the question of interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (resolutions 66/261 and 68/272).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the new cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, called for a regular annual exchange between the senior leadership of the organizations with a view to building greater coherence in their work, and requested that the Secretary-General submit a report under the item (resolution 70/298).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/298).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 124)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/917
Draft resolution	A/70/L.59 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.112
Resolution	70/298

128. Global health and foreign policy

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/33). It considered the item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 64/108, 65/95, 66/115, 67/81, 68/98 and 69/132).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with Member States, the Director General of the World Health Organization and the United Nations system, to transmit in 2016 and 2017 reports provided by the World Health Organization on the state of health security, taking into account deliberation by the World Health Assembly on the matter and acknowledging that the ongoing necessity of such reports beyond 2017 can be re-evaluated (resolution 70/183).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly decided to hold a high-level meeting in 2018 on the fight against tuberculosis and requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Directors General of the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization, as well as other relevant international organizations, to report to the Assembly at its seventy-second session on the operationalization of the immediate actions and five-year action plan of the High-level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth (resolution 71/159).

Documents for the seventy-second session:

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Report of the Director General of the World Health Organization (resolution 70/183);

(b) Report of the Directors General of the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization (resolution 71/159).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 125)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the protection of health workers (A/70/389)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.32 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolution	70/183

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 127)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Director General of the World Health Organization:

State of health security (A/71/598)

Global health and foreign policy (A/71/601)

Draft resolution	A/71/L.41 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.63
Resolution	71/159

129. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

This agenda item was first considered by the General Assembly during its sixty-third session, at the request of the Secretary-General, in order for the Assembly to consider and act upon communications from the President of the Tribunal. The

Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh to seventieth sessions (resolution 70/227 and decisions 63/426, 63/562, 64/416, 65/413, 67/417, 68/413 A and B, 68/664 and 69/416).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible with the aim of completing the transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and, in the light of Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), to redouble its efforts to review its projected case completion dates, with a view to shortening them as appropriate, and to prevent any additional delays (decision 71/416).

At the same session, the General Assembly extended the terms of office of the following permanent judges at the Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chamber and the Appeals Chamber, until 30 November 2017 or until the completion of the cases to which they had been or would be assigned, if sooner: Carmel A. Agius (Malta), Liu Daqun (China), Christoph Flügge (Germany), Theodor Meron (United States of America), Bakone Melema Moloto (South Africa), Alphonsus Martinus Maria Orie (Netherlands) and Fausto Pocar (Italy). The Assembly took note of the reappointment of Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the Tribunal, notwithstanding the provisions of article 16, paragraph 4, of the statute of the Tribunal related to the length of office of the Prosecutor, for a term with effect from 1 January to 30 November 2017, which was subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the Tribunal (decision 71/416).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 128)

Letter dated 11 November 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/71/614)

Letter dated 19 December 2016 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/71/699)

Letter dated 11 November 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2016/959)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the evaluation of the methods and work of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/70/873-S/2016/441)

Draft decision	A/71/L.53
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.68
Decision	71/416

130. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

In 2010, the Security Council established the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, with a branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and a branch for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, which commenced functioning on 1 July 2012 and 1 July 2013, respectively, and adopted the statute of the Mechanism, under which the President of the Mechanism is requested to submit an annual report to the Council and to the General Assembly (Council resolution 1966 (2010)).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-sixth to seventieth sessions (resolutions 66/240 A and B and 70/227 and decisions 66/416, 67/567, 68/510 and 69/509).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly took note of the fourth annual report of the Mechanism to the Assembly and the Security Council, covering the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 (decision 71/511).

Document for the seventy-second session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifth annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Security Council resolution 1966 (2010)).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 129)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourth annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (A/71/262-S/2016/669)

Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.44 (jointly with item 71)
Decision	71/511

131. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him

This item was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its sixteenth session (see A/4890/Add.2). At its seventeenth session, the Secretary-General was requested to inform the Assembly of any new evidence that may come to his attention (resolution 1759 (XVII)). In the light of such new evidence, the Secretary-General requested that the item be included in the agenda of the sixty-eighth session (A/68/232). At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/667).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint an independent panel of experts to examine the new information and to assess its probative value (resolution 69/246).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to explore the feasibility of the establishment of a central archival holding or other holistic arrangement for records and archives related to the death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him, to provide to the Assembly concrete and actionable recommendations thereon and to report, before the end of its seventy-first session, on any further progress made (resolution 71/260).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 71/260).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 130)

Note by the Secretary-General (A/70/1017)

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/71/L.25 (A/C.5/71/14) (also relates to item 134)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/71/L.25 (A/71/668) (also relates to item 134)

Summary records	A/C.5/71/SR.20 and 23
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/71/712 (also relates to item 134)
Draft resolution	A/71/L.25 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/71/PV.52 and 68
Resolution	71/260

165. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly established the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session (resolution 2819 (XXVI)).

The General Assembly considered this item at its twenty-seventh to seventieth sessions (resolutions 3033 (XXVII), 3107 (XXVIII), 3320 (XXIX), 3498 (XXX), 31/101, 32/46, 33/95, 34/148, 35/165, 36/115, 37/113, 38/140, 39/87, 40/77, 41/82, 42/210, 42/229, 42/230, 42/232, 43/48, 43/49, 43/172, 44/38, 45/46, 46/60, 47/35, 48/35, 49/56, 50/49, 51/163, 52/159, 53/104, 54/104, 55/154, 56/84, 57/22, 58/78, 59/42, 60/24, 61/41, 62/72, 63/130, 64/120, 65/35, 66/108, 67/100, 68/120, 69/128 and 70/121).

The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in its report. It requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and recalled that the Secretary-General might bring to the Committee's attention issues of mutual concern relating to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The Assembly requested the Committee to continue its work in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI) and, in this framework, to continue to consider additional appropriate measures to enhance its work and effectiveness (resolution 71/152).

Document for the seventy-second session: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/72/26).

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 165)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/71/26)

Summary records	A/C.6/71/SR.30 and 33
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/522
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Resolution	71/152

166. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly

In a letter dated 2 May 2011 (A/66/141), the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-sixth to seventy-first sessions, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the Assembly to its following sessions (decisions 66/527, 67/525, 68/528, 69/527, 70/523 and 71/524).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 166)

Letter dated 2 May 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/141)

Summary record	A/C.6/71/SR.12
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/523
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Decision	71/524

167. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly

In a letter dated 30 April 2015 (A/70/141), the Permanent Representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session.

At its seventieth and seventy-first sessions, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the Assembly to its following sessions (decisions 70/524 and 71/525).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 167)

Letter dated 30 April 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/70/141)

Summary record	A/C.6/71/SR.12
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/524
Plenary meeting	A/71/PV.62
Decision	71/525

168. Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly

In a letter dated 10 July 2015 (A/70/142), the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session.

At its seventieth and seventy-first sessions, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Community of Democracies in the Assembly to its following sessions (decisions 70/525 and 71/526).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventy-first session (agenda item 168)

Letter dated 10 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/70/142)

Summary record	A/C.6/71/SR.12
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/71/525
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.62
Decision	71/526